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Southeast Asia Report

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MAHATHIR SEES NO EFFECT OF LANDING BAN FOR AUSTRALIAN PLANES

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Aug 86 p A1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 Sep (ANTARA)--Indonesia's decision to suspend landing rights for Australian military aircraft will not affect Malaysia's defence links with Canberra, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammad has said.

The Malaysian news agency BERNAMA quoted the prime minister yesterday as saying that he did not think that the Indonesian decision would also affect the five-power defence arrangement, which includes Malaysia, New Zealand, Britain, Singapore and Malaysia.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in expressing surprise at the Indonesian decision had earlier said that the suspension could disrupt training exercise with Malaysia.

Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Mirage fighters and Orion Reconnaissance aircraft pass through Indonesia en route to Malaysia's Butterworth air base.

Saying that Indonesia would assess the cases individually, Mahathir explained that the suspension would not affect the joint air exercises with Australia as aircraft now could fly longer distance.

Under the five-power defence agreement, two exercises are scheduled every year with the next one to be held in a few months.

/9274

CSO: 4200/3

SOVIETS INTERESTED IN NORTH SUMATRA'S PRODUCTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 86 p A3

[Text] Medan, 3 Sep (ANTARA)--Soviet Union is now diverting its attention to North Sumatra's non-oil/gas commodities in its effort to step up trade cooperation with Indonesia.

This was revealed by deputy chief of Soviet's trade office in Jakarta Hendry E. Shapovalov to the press here Wednesday.

Soviet, he said, will continue to enhance its trade with Indonesia under the basis of mutual advantage following last year's conclusion of a bilateral trade agreement which was signed by Minister Ali Wardhana and deputy chairman of Soviet ministerial council Y. P. Ryabov.

He said that a similar cooperation was also concluded between Soviet and other Asean member states without any discrimination.

Shapovalov said that his visit to North Sumatra was to see on the spot several commodities needed by that country including palmoil, rubber, tea, tapioca and other non-oil commodities as well as to strengthen cooperation and seek wider chance for business expansion in the region.

Over the past three years (1984-1986) Soviet's trade volume was increasing namely from US\$33 million in 1984 to US\$56 million in 1985. This figure rose again to US\$64 million in the last seven months of this year.

He said that cooperation between Indonesia and Soviet Union would be brighter for years to come after several contracts were concluded including the counter-purchase deal with the North Sumatran businessmen.

Shapovalov admitted that bilateral trade volume was still too small because the two countries could not make use of several business facilities of their respective chambers of commerce and industry.

/9274

CSO: 4200/3

BRIEFS

ADB PORT CONSTRUCTION AID--Banjarmasin, 1 Sep (ANTARA)--The Asian Development Bank will provide a US\$47.23 million financial assistance for the development of seaports in South Kalimantan. The assistance is designed for the expansion of the Trisakti seaport in Banjarmasin covering a 120 meter extension of the wharf, the construction of a 2,065 meter square storeroom, and for the development of the Martapura River port covering the construction of a 350 meter wharf, two storerooms and an office building. The Commission D of the South Kalimantan Regional House of Representatives said Monday the construction is expected to start this year. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 2 Sep 86 p A6] /9274

BANK CREDIT CEILING INCREASING--Jakarta, 4 Sep (ANTARA)--The ceiling of rupiah credits channelled via banks in Indonesia has kept on increasing in the past three years. Data obtained from Bank Indonesia show the bank credit ceiling was up from Rp 17,553 billion in 1983 to Rp 21,828 billion in 1984 and rose further to Rp 28,478 billion last year. The ceiling of bank credits had till the end of May 1986 totalled Rp 30,201 billion, including Rp 1,231 billion directly channelled by Bank Indonesia and Rp 20,892 billion supplied by other state banks. Some Rp 5,790 billion out of the Rp 30,201 billion bank credit ceiling registered till the end of last May were supplied by national private banks. Rp 790 billion by provincial development banks and Rp 1,498 billion by foreign banks. Of the bank credits ceiling totalling Rp 30,201 billion, Rp 2,753 billion have been used in the agricultural sector, Rp 342 billion in the mining sector, Rp 9,035 billion in the industrial sector, Rp 11,181 billion in the trade sector, Rp 4,819 in the service sector and Rp 2,071 billion in other sectors. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 86 pp A1, A2] /9274

NONOIL EXPORTS VALUE DROPS--Jakarta, 8 Sep (ANTARA)--Indonesian non-oil/gas exports in the first semester of 1986 declined in value by around 2.3 percent if compared with those of the same period of 1985, data obtained by ANTARA from Bank Indonesia (Central Bank) Saturday showed. The Indonesian non-oil/gas commodities in the first six months of 1985 were valued at 3,059 million US dollars, while in this year's first semester it reached 2,900 million US dollars only, a decline of about 69 million US dollars. The decreasing value was mainly caused by the weakening price of Indonesian non-oil/gas commodities in the international market. The export commodities having the highest value included plywood and sawn timber amounting to 446.68 million US

dollars followed by handicrafts including textile totalling 376.49 million US dollars. Frozen shrimps were noted at 107.70 million US dollars, tin 92.87 million US dollars and copper 54.67 million US dollars. Other export commodities such as palm oil, tea, fertilizer, cement, and rattan were valued at less than 50 million US dollars. Most of the Indonesian non-oil/gas commodities are exported to the US, Japan, EEC, East European countries, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Middle East. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 86 p A7] /9274

1987 RICE PRODUCTION TARGET--Minister of Agriculture Achmad Affandi told a meeting with House Commission dealing with the state budget here Thursday that the government had set the provisional target of rice production in 1987 at about 27,112 million tons. It is a provisional target and the government will study further the projection of rice production next year, he said further. The target of 27,112 million tons is 2% higher than the target for this year which has been set at around 26.585 million tons. The projection has been made based on the assumption that paddy harvest during the harvest season in 1987 will cover about 9,859 million ha of ricefields, indicating a slight expansion compared with around 9,781 million tons this year. The average productivity of ricefields is projected to increase by about 10.06% from 7.72 tons/ha in 1986 to 2.75 tons/ha next year, he added. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 12 Sep 86 p 4] /9274

CSO: 4200/3

SOCIAL WELFARE COOPERATION WITH SRV REPORTED

Vientiane KPL NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Sep (KPL)--A co-operation agreement on social welfares for 1987-88 between the State Committee for the social security and war veterans of the Lao PDR and the Ministry of the Social Welfare of the SRV was reached. It signed in Hanoi on the occasion of the recent visit of the Lao delegation of social security and war veterans to Vietnam headed by Moune Souvichith, member of the LPRP CC, Chairman of the Committee for social security and war veterans.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Lao delegation called on Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate-member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

The delegation also laid the wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and had a meeting with Song Hao, member of the CPV CC, and Minister of the Disabled due to war and Social Welfare of Vietnam.

The delegation returned here on 30 August ending its visit to Kampuchea and Vietnam.

/9274

CSO: 4200/10

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO DPRK

BK090725 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday [8 September], Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, LPDR president and SPC chairman jointly sent a greetings message to Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, Pyongyang. The message reads in full as follows:

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the DPRK National Day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government, the Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to convey salutations and best wishes to you, comrade, and through you, to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the fraternal Korean people.

Over the past 38 years since the glorious establishment of the DPRK, under the WPK leadership with you comrade as head, with the effective assistance from various socialist countries, and with the support from peace-loving forces throughout the world, the Korean people--who have maintained the tradition of heroic and indomitable revolution--have defeated the war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Since then, the Korean people have carried out the cause of defending and rebuilding the country following the serious war of destruction. Up to the present, although it is considered merely a short period of the historical time, the Korean people have successfully built poor and backward Korea in the past into a country with developed industry and agriculture, strong national defense potentials, and advanced education and culture; and the people's living conditions have been improved with each passing day.

The Lao people wholeheartedly hail these achievements of the Korean people. We wish the fraternal Korean people new, still greater achievements in the struggle to achieve the goals as set forth by the Sixth WPK Congress in the building of socialism in the north and in the struggle to reunify the nation through peaceful means and without any outside interference.

May the spirit of fraternal friendship and traditional solidarity between our two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Korea be further strengthened!

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, has also sent a greetings message to Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK.

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CSO: 4206/1

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS BULGARIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION

BK100321 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 8 September, the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] together with the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos, held an opening ceremony for a photo exhibition in Vientiane to mark the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Attending the photo exhibition opening ceremony on this occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, along with ministers or deputy ministers and a large crowd of representatives of mass organizations. Todor Tsvetanov Netsov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos, together with diplomats from various countries and representatives of various international organizations to Laos, also attended the ceremony.

In the ceremony, LFNC Central Committee Vice Chairman Boualang Boualapha and Ambassador Todor Netsov made speeches one after the other.

Boualang Boualapha noted: On behalf of the LFNC Central Committee and the Lao people of various tribes, I would like to express warm salutations and welcome to the successful achievements scored by the Bulgarian people and consider those achievements as our own.

In his speech, Ambassador Todor Netsov thanked the LFNC Central Committee for organizing this photo exhibition. He also expressed satisfaction over the daily promotion and firm expansion of the time-honored relations of friendship and militant solidarity of fraternity between the two parties, states, and peoples of Bulgaria and Laos. He then wished for everlasting friendship between the two countries in order to contribute to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community and to the struggle of various nations throughout the world for peace and national independence, as well as for the happiness of the peoples of the two countries.

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CSO: 4206/1

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN LEADERS

BK101552 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] On 8 September Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, in Sofia. The text of the message reads:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the national day of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government, and the Lao people and in our own names, we extend sincere congratulations and salutation and best wishes to you and through you to the BCP Central Committee, Bulgarian government, and all fraternal Bulgarian people.

Though the 42 years of the construction of a socialist state in Bulgaria is a short historical period, under the leadership of the BCP and with the effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the heroic and creative Bulgarian people have successfully turned Bulgaria, which was backward and heavily damaged by the war, into a socialist country with advanced industry and agriculture, progressive culture and science, a strong national defense and with the people's living conditions being improved with each passing day. The achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people contribute to strengthening the might of the socialist community and to the struggle movements of various nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, thus raising the influence of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the international arena.

The Lao party, state, and people wholeheartedly hail and highly value the great achievements of the Bulgarian people and regard them as their own.

We are convinced that the friendly relations, militant solidarity, and time-honored close cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will develop continuously with each passing day in the common interests of our two peoples in the struggle for peace and socialism.

On this glorious occasion, we wish the fraternal Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the BCP led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, greater success in the task of building developed socialism in the spirit of the 13th BCP Congress.

May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples be strengthened and developed forever!

On this occasion, Comrade Phoun Siapseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in Sofia.

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CSO: 4206/1

LFNC GREETES BULGARIAN FRONT ON NATIONAL DAY

OW101833 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, Sep 10 (KPL)--The Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) has sent a message of greetings to the Bulgarian Fatherland Front on the occasion of the 42nd national day of the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria].

The message wrote:

"On the occasion of the 42nd national day of the PRB, on behalf of the Lao people of all ethnic groups, we would like to express to you, and through you, to all the fraternal Bulgarian people, our warmest congratulations and best wishes."

The message highlighted the remarkable achievements scored by the heroic and hard working Bulgarian people in socialist construction and national defense under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria [CPB] headed by Todor Zhivkov during the past 42 years in the land of great G. Dimitrov. "Those achievements have substantially ameliorated the living standard of the Bulgarian people, and raised the role and prestige of the PRB on the international arena," the message said.

It stressed: "The LFNC is very proud of these achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people and satisfied with the fruitful development of the friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries."

The message wished the fraternal Bulgarian people still greater successes in socialist construction in line with the resolution of the 13th Congress of the CPB, and the long-standing relations of friendship, solidarity, and close cooperation between the fronts and people of the two countries further development.

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CSO: 4200/7

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES MEETING ON LITERACY

OW101819 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, Sep 10 (OANA-KPL)--A meeting was held here on September 9 to mark the international day on eradication of illiteracy.

It was attended by more than 1,200 monks, cadres, workers, and people from various districts of Vientiane, and honoured with the presence of Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and vice chairman of the party CC's Committee for Eradication of Illiteracy, Khambou Sounisai, member of the party CC, mayor of Vientiane, and Prof Bountiam Phitsamay, acting minister of education.

A representative of UNESCO was also among the invited guests. Addressing the meeting, Khambou Sounisai said now nearly 1,000 cadres, soldiers, and workers in Vientiane capital are attending complementary education, and of them 224 have attained elementary education level, 337 junior high school level and 440 senior high school level.

So far, more than 772,360 persons throughout the country have learnt how to read and write.

In his speech Phoumi Vongvichit asked local party and administrative authorities and mass organisations to continue boosting the anti-illiteracy movement in order to raise the education level of all cadres and people of various strata.

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CSO: 4200/7

DEVELOPMENT ROLE OF RELIEF AGENCIES DESCRIBED

Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Sinfah Tunsarawuth]

[Text]

AS the Laotian Government is opening its doors wider to western assistance, international relief agencies have found themselves a role to play in helping to improve that country's economic and social infrastructure.

Some of the relief agencies already operating in Laos are also planning to extend their services to cover more rural areas.

Heads of the agencies, which are also providing assistance to Indochinese refugees in Thailand, said their projects would lessen the flow of Laotians into Thailand and consequently alleviate the Thai burden in providing asylum to them.

One of the agency's directors, who is familiar with relief services in Laos, said he expected more agencies to start their projects in the near future. Characterizing the current atmosphere of relations between Laos and western countries as a "warming-up period," he said the western agencies are more interested in assisting the socialist country.

Some of them said the United States, which severed its ties with Laos since communist forces swept into the country in 1975, should review its policy toward Vientiane.

The US provided no bilateral assistance to Laos since then although it is the major donor of some United Nations organizations and international monetary institutions which are funding development projects in the country.

The small-scale projects of the agencies are in line with Vientiane's new five-year development plan, formulated in April, which give priorities to improvement of agriculture, industry and social services.

In the plan which was prepared with the help of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), it says "the government feels that this is an appropriate time to encourage NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and other small-scale bilateral donor involvement in the poorer areas of the country."

It says the Laotian Government "has increasingly felt that NGOs have special

contributions to make toward development" in the country.

It also said Laos now has "an increase in the absorptive capacity" of assistance.

Andrew Bishop, director of CAMA Services Inc, said his Christian agency would fund construction of six schools in Laos this year which would mark the beginning of the agency's projects in the country. He said each of the planned schools would cost US\$2,300.

Bishop said CAMA is now in cooperation with World Concern International (WCI) to build a primary school for Laotian children.

Tove Bjerkan, Bangkok-based regional coordinator of Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), said his Nordic agency is approaching the Laotian Government to launch its own projects which are designed to help re-integrate Laotian refugees who will return to their country.

Bjerkan, who occasionally visited Laos, said Vientiane has asked NRC to funnel its aid through UN organizations which are UNDP, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Having engaged in refugee works in Thailand for 10 years, Bjerkan said his agency is ready to implement projects to help upgrade living conditions in Laos and induce more Laotians to stay in their home country.

Miss Susan Walker, regional director of Operation Handicap Internationale (OHI), said her agency, which is a specialized organization to assist handicapped people, has the permission from Vientiane to open more workshops in three districts next year.

She said the French-based OHI's main objective in Laos is to train local personnel to produce prostheses and orthopaedic devices out of locally available and inexpensive materials.

She said OHI now has a physical therapist working in Laos to provide the training and may dispatch another staffer to the country next year.

Miss Libby Grimshaw, field director of the Save the Children Fund (SCF), said her London-based agency, which has worked in Laos for 10 years to train health and child care workers, has since July helped Laotians set up 12 US\$600-each health clinics, half in Vientiane and another half in Champasak.

Miss Grimshaw said her agency will spend about two million baht for projects in Laos this year.

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) is another agency which has operated development projects in Laos since 1975. An official of MCC here said his agency will continue its about US\$200,000-yearly services which involve agriculture, economic and technical services, education and health. MCC also assists Laotians to destroy unexploded bombs left in the country by American bombers during the Indochina War.

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), or better known as American Quakers, and World Vision International (WVI) are the only remaining foreign non-governmental organizations operating in Laos. However, AFSC has no office here and WVI officials here do not know about its programmes in Laos.

Due to Laos' restriction on the number of expatriate workers, only MCC and AFSC have offices and representatives in the country. Other agencies oversee their projects from their offices in Bangkok.

In a plea to the US Government to provide bilateral aid to Laos, Bishop said he hopes Washington would not take as many years to recognize Vientiane as it did China. Washington formally established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in January 1979, about 30 years after the communists takeover.

He and other agency heads said Vientiane is now more friendly to western countries and Washington's assistance is important for Laos' national development.

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CSO: 4200/10

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO DPRK--Vientiane, 3 Sep (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship with Other Nations headed by its chairman, Singkapo Sikhotchounnamali, left here on August 30 for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attend an international conference for safeguarding peace in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly in the Korean peninsula. Meanwhile, a delegation of the Lao Peace Committee headed by its vice-chairman, Sisavang Chanthepha, returned here after having attended a conference of representatives for peace committees of socialist countries in Asia held in Khabarovsk, the USSR, on August 20. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 3 Sep 86 BK] /9599

JOURNALISTS' COURSE BEGINS--Vientiane, 3 Sep (OANA-KPL)--A 6-month journalist course was opened here on September 1 with the help of the GDR's Journalist Association. The opening ceremony was addressed by Son Khamvanvongsa, acting chairman of the Lao Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television, president of the Lao Journalists' Association. The opening ceremony was also attended by Norbert Knuth, GDR charge d'affaires, and a number of journalists here. [Summary] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 3 Sep 86 BK] /9599

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD NO 9--Vientiane, 7 Sep (KPL)--So far, the construction of bridges and sluices on road No 9 has been 96 percent completed. In the first half of this year, the brigade in charge of the construction of road No 9 built 11 small bridges and sluices with the help of Soviet and Vietnamese experts and workers. Earlier, four big bridges had been built with the assistance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The last big bridge spanning Se Banghian River is being constructed with the Soviet Union's help. It is scheduled to be completed by the end of this year. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 7 Sep 86 BK] /9599

AID FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Vientiane, 7 Sep (OANA-KPL)--A consignment of aid from the Government of Czechoslovakia to Laos has been handed over here to the Ministry of Public Health. The aid included medicines and medical equipment worth 59,000 dollars [currency not specified]. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 7 Sep 86 BK] /9599

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CSSR--Vientiane, 10 Sep (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Scientific and Technical Council led by its President Souli

Nanthavong left here yesterday for Czechoslovakia. During its stay there, the delegation will exchange views with the Czechoslovak side on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and sign an agreement on this matter for 1986 and for the 1986-90 period the Lao side expects to receive experts from Czechoslovakia to help in the training of Lao personnel in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade and transport. The two sides will also discuss the exchange of scientific and technical information between the two countries, and the delivery of equipment to Laos for use in scientific and technical research. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9599

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY--Vientiane, 11 Sep (OANA-KPL)--A new pharmaceutical factory built in Vientiane with the help of the Japanese Government at a cost of Y2,000 million was handed over to Laos on September 10. This factory, the third in the country, consists of four buildings and can produce both tradition and Western medicines. Each year the factory can turn out 190,000 litres of serum, 100,000,000 pills, and 3,000,000 capsules of 20 kinds of medicine, which meets 30 percent of the medicinal need of all hospitals in the country. Now the factory is being put into operation with a staff of 90 workers, of whom six have higher education level. The handing-over ceremony was held in the presence of Dr Khamliang Phonsena, acting-minister of public health, Toshitaka Tada, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Laos, Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and handicraft, and other high-ranking officials. On behalf of the Lao Government, Khamliang Phonsena thanked the Japanese Government and people for their help. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 11 Sep 86 BK] /9599

ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY--Vientiane, 12 Sep (KPL)--President Souphanouvong has sent a message of greetings to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] CC and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of the 12th national day of the republic. "I am firmly convinced that under the just and clear-sighted leadership of the WPE with you at the head, the Ethiopian people will score new and still greater successes in their struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for national safeguarding and socialist building." The Lao leader also wished for further consolidation of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and peoples on the basis of socialist internationalism, for world peace and security. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut has conveyed greetings to his Ethiopian counterpart, Goshu Wolde. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 12 Sep 86] /9599

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH CSSR--Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--A protocol on cooperation between Laos and Czechoslovakia in health care, agriculture, forestry, geology and exploitation of natural resources has been signed in Prague. Signatories were Czechoslovak Cabinet Minister Karel Loebl and the chairman of Lao's Commission for Sciences and Technics, Souli Nanthavong, [name as received] who had come to Prague for the third session of the Lao-Czechoslovak joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The two discussed measures for further bilateral cooperation in the 1986-1990 period and adopted a cooperation programme for 1986-87. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9599

GDR SUPPORTED JOURNALIST COURSE—Vientiane, 3 Sep (KPL)--A six-month journalist course was opened here on 1 September with the help of the GDR's Journalist Association. The course attended by 30 persons is to provide students with philosophy, political economy, journalist history and practical journalism. Addressing the opening ceremony, Sone Khamvanvongsa, acting-chairman of the Lao Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television, President of the Lao Journalists Association expressed gratitude to the GDR's professors for their help. He also appealed to the students to make the most in equipping themselves with the revolutionary journalist knowledge. The opening ceremony was also attended by Norpert Knuth, Charges d'Affaires a.i. of the GDR Embassy here and a number of socialist journalists here. [Text] [Vientiane KPL NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 86 p 6] /9274

PRK HEALTH DELEGATION—A delegation of the PRK Public Health Ministry led by Minister Yit Kimseng arrived in Vientiane in the morning of 4 September for a 14-day friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of its Lao counterpart. The PRK delegation's visit is to exchange views and to draw lessons [from the experience] in public health with the Lao side. The visit is aimed at raising the medical efficiency of the two countries' medical cadres. The delegation was greeted at Wattai Airport by Public Health Minister Khamliang Phonsena and many cadres in public health. Li Hach, PRK charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, was also present at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86 BK] /9599

YUGOSLAV MEDICAL AID—The LPDR Public Health Ministry recently received for the first time nearly 4 metric tons of medicines and medical equipment as worth \$59,096 [currency not specified] from the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The aid material was packed in 138 boxes and includes x-ray film, antimalaria medicines, antibiotics, and some medical equipment for better efficiency in medical treatment. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /9599

GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV—On the occasion of your 75th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I extend warm greetings and best wishes to you. I wish you good health, a long life, and great success in your lofty, honorable, and glorious tasks. [5 September message of greetings from Kayson Phomviharn, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee] [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Sep 86] /9599

CC POLITICAL REPORT STUDIED—Various units, schools, and hospitals under division "E" held meetings to study the party Central Committee's draft political report in early July. The purpose of the study was to make political life campaigns within the unit; enthusiastic and enable the cadres and combatants in our Army further to understand the party's line and policies with a view to firmly grasping the line; strengthening their confidence in the party's correct leadership; strengthening internal unity and single-mindedness; heightening the spirit of mastering the country and building socialism; ensuring clear changes in ideology, attitude, and work styles; and creating a new determination to fulfill the 1986 state plan and to score all-round and

firm achievements to welcome the coming fourth party congress. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Sep 86] The civil aviation service held a conference on 1 September to study the party Central Committee's draft political report as a move to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress. According to the lecturers' assessment, the participants have grasped and profoundly understood the draft report. They expressed their approval of the report and their determination to make it into reality. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Sep 86] /9599

PRK FINANCE DELEGATION--On the morning of 11 September, the delegation of the PRK Finance Ministry led by the PRK deputy finance minister arrived in Vientiane for a friendship visit to exchange views and experience on finance work with the Lao side aimed at strengthening financial cooperation between the two countries. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Sep 86 BK] /9599

MEDICAL DELEGATION TO PRK--A delegation of Lao volunteer medical cadres led by Dr (Som-op Kingsada), a surgeon at Mahosot Hospital in Vientiane, left Vientiane on 19 September for the PRK to carry out proletarian internationalist duty in accordance with the agreement on mutual cooperation and assistance between the Ministries of Public Health of the two countries. This is the sixth team of Lao medical volunteers sent to the PRK. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Sep 86 BK] /9599

MESSAGE FROM THAI KING--Souphanouvong, president of our country, recently received a message of thanks from His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand. The significant part of the message reads as follows: I have received with warm pleasure the message that your excellency sent to me while traveling through our country on your way to Zimbabwe. Please accept my sincere thanks. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4206/i

MELANESIAN STATES JOIN IN SUPPORT OF KANAK INDEPENDENCE

Noumea LES NOUVELLES CALEDONIENNES 22 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Spearhead Group

On his return from Port Moresby yesterday, Yann Celene Uregei reported on the debates held at the two conferences held there last week. The first was attended by the foreign ministers of New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and the second by their chiefs of state.

The issue discussed at both was New Caledonia. Moreover, Yann Celene Uregei seemed satisfied with the support which he said was evidenced for the cause of "independence and the Kanaka people."

According to the FULK leader, these three countries have, in fact, promised to present the New Caledonian case to the Forum, and to urge it in turn to submit it to the UN. At the same time, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have organized as a "spearhead group"—a kind of Melanesian front established to concern itself with New Caledonia. Yann Celene Uregei does not want to hear about any possible worries this may cause the Polynesian countries. We should note, moreover, that Fiji, the only island state in the Pacific which is a member of the UN Decolonization Committee, declined to attend these meetings.

The next Forum session may therefore be more lively than was anticipated. But meanwhile, the following communiques were issued yesterday by Mr Uregei.

The first, signed by the "Kanaka minister of foreign affairs," stated that:

"The chiefs of state, after setting forth their own policies concerning the independence of New Caledonia, made it clear that they want to see the Kanaka people win independence in the near future. They have established a front called 'The Spearhead Group' to support Kanaka independence.

"The Melanesian chiefs of state have taken the initiative in submitting the New Caledonian issue to the next meeting of the Forum of the South Pacific and to the Special Committee of the 24.

"They have confirmed:

- "1. The inalienable right of the Kanaka to independence;
- "2. That electoral reforms must be approved before any formal implementation of self-determination for New Caledonia; and
- "3. Their strong opposition to the growing militarization in New Caledonia.

"The leaders renewed their appeal to the FLNKS and other parties favoring independence parties for joint and constructive efforts so that their independence can be achieved by peaceful means..."

The second communique was unsigned but was presented as a joint effort by the three countries. Five of its 14 points concerned New Caledonia, with wording almost identical to that quoted above. However, they added the following:

"The leaders have also agreed to submit a joint request to the South Pacific Forum asking that a high-level delegation be sent to Paris in to discuss the New Caledonian issue with the Chirac government."

The balance of the joint communique deals with fishing and denuclearization problems in the Pacific area.

Ukeiwe Says Uregei Lies

On his return from Goro-ka in New Guinea after attending the summit meeting of foreign ministers and chiefs of state of Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and New Guinea, Dick Ukeiwe did not mince words. "Uregei is a liar; I told him so and I am telling the chiefs of state that," he said yesterday on the RFO.

First of all, Dick Ukeiwe "wanted to inform his interlocutors that given the lack of information and communication in their countries, they have been told lies about the New Caledonian issue for the past 5 or 10 years.. They have been deceived--deceived by Uregei. And I have said so in front of Uregei and the ministers of foreign affairs..."

As for the "spearhead group," Ukeiwe noted that "Uregei doesn't worry about a few contradictions." He mentioned Yann Celene Uregei's negative answer to an interview question about Libyan support, which was followed, Ukeiwe noted, by the publication of a FULK communique in LES NOUVELLES CALEDONIENNES claiming Libyan support. "A few lies don't bother him. He lied to the others today, but he no longer can in New Caledonia... I would advise him to keep quiet."

Ukeiwe also said he knew nothing about the "final communique" announcing the creation of the famous group. "I warned the officials of the Pacific countries, especially those in Melanesia, and I told them about our position on New Caledonia, and also about Melanesian solidarity, with which we are in total agreement, except on a political level. For I feel that politics is the business of the New Caledonians, and theirs alone, because when these countries won their independence, they did not ask our advice."

3157

CSO:4219/50

FOURTH FLNKS CONGRESS DEBATES REGIONAL CODE

Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Frederic Bobin]

[Text] The FLNKS adjourned the congress held on Lifou Island on Sunday, 17 August after the advocates of independence agreed to function on the basis of the new regional code for New Caledonia established by the Pons law.

While criticizing the government of Jacques Chirac, who "by yielding once again to the pressures from the colonial right wing betrayed the promises made by the French state and caused the aggravation of the situation," the delegates representing the movement "gave the elected officials a new vote of confidence for the completion of the work already undertaken in the regions," which are described as "the tools for the struggle."

The Caledonian Union (UC), the majority faction headed by Jean-Marie Tjibaou, thus succeeded in imposing its views on the other groups in the FLNKS which oppose the pursuit of the regional experiment, claiming that it will lead to the "demobilization" of the militants. The debate, however, was extremely stormy. Mr Tjibaou admitted that "We argued like ragpickers." According to one delegate, "The UC leaders were noisily attacked by some young people, in some instances in insulting terms." However, the dictates of unity finally prevailed.

It is true that the FLNKS was forced to safeguard its cohesion, especially after the diplomatic endorsement won at the last session of the Forum of the South Pacific, held in the Fiji Islands. Moreover, the two factions which favor the withdrawal of the institutions, the Melanesian Progressive Union (UPM) and the Kanaka United Liberation Front (FULK), could hardly afford the luxury of a break, knowing that it might very likely result in their being gradually excluded from the pro-independence scene. The disaster which befell Kanaka Socialist Liberation (LKS), Nidoish Naissekine's party, which opted to go it alone in 1984, as well as the failure of other dissident factions, have been carefully studied by Tjibaou's rivals. This Lifou congress, first and foremost, provides confirmation that the UC remains the pillar of the FLNKS and a necessary partner in any coalition for independence.

An Interim Situation

Mr Tjibaou had a strong argument for winning the delegates' support. Despite the new definition of their powers, the regions will continue to finance the bulk of the development projects planned under the Fabius-Pisani statute. As a matter of fact, the three regions controlled by the FLNKS had just received confirmation the day before the congress began that the state would compensate for the budget income they fail to obtain due to the change in status. These financial guarantees were the condition imposed by the UC for its continued presence in the new regional framework.

In addition, the UC explained to its partners that this regionalization will be but a tactical detour, with independence remaining the goal. The final motion at the congress held in Lifour stated: "The regional status is an interim situation which will provide the best conditions for preparing for withdrawal from the regional institutions with an aggressive approach." This withdrawal would occur if a disagreement with the French government were to develop during the forthcoming negotiations on the terms of the referendum scheduled for July-August 1987.

The FLNKS demands on this point have not changed. "For the vote on self-determination, only participation by the Kanaka, the only colonized people, is acceptable." The leaders of the independence movement, however, could relax this basic position by agreeing to include non-Kanaka "victims of history," to use the traditional phrase, in the electoral body, but with limits which would, a priori, guarantee their victory. Mr Tjibaou, moreover, made explicit reference to this. "If the conditions for the referendum do not work toward independence, we will withdraw from the regions and boycott the election."

The congress finally reinstated Yann Celene Uregei as foreign minister of the "Kanaka provisional government." Mr Uregei had been suspended from this post after his visit to Libya last January without orders from the Political Bureau.

5157

CSO:4219/50

DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. AGRICULTURE ADVICE

BK101636 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Sep 86 p 9

[Article: "Who Will Benefit From Changing the Corn Harvest Season?"]

[Text] Everyone can recall that Thailand recently began to find it difficult to sell its corn to foreign countries because they claimed they had found a toxic substance in the Thai product. If we are not mistaken, our great friend also helped spread the news until other buyers stopped buying Thai corn. Many countries that used to import millions of metric tons from us have now completely turned to other producers.

At present, we still do not know whether the toxic substance or our great but cruel friend should be blamed for the mishap.

Well, if there is no buyer, we cannot sell. Let us turn to look at ourselves to see if there are any possible improvements we can make. First, we must find out what the toxic substance is. According to experts and reports we have studied, the toxic substance is the mold that grows in the corn during the harvesting and drying process.

Efforts have been made by all agencies concerned to tackle this problem. New strains of corn have been invented to ensure that our product will satisfy buyers. Farmers and traders in all parts of the country have been instructed to participate in the campaign to reduce the toxic substance in corn.

Colorful leaflets have been distributed, and all agencies concerned have provided information and instruction for farmers and corn traders in many localities as part of the campaign. As a result, Thai maize sold like hot cakes last year.

If the Thai are not forgetful, they must be able to recall that soon after our great friend had spread the news about the toxic substance, it proposed a remedy through one of its multinational companies--that we postpone the cultivation of our corn so that it can be harvested in November when the weather is dry.

This recommendation sounds simple and does not require additional expenditure. But many people disagree with it, and they have their reasons.

Agriculture deals with living things and nature. However, man tries to rearrange things and thus has to solve endless problems.

In Thailand, corn is planted in April and May and harvested in August and September, which is the time it sells well.

Let us study how other major producers grow and harvest their crop. Argentina harvests its corn in January and February and sells the crop in March and April. The United States, our great friend, plants its corn in June and harvests in October. U.S. corn comes into the market in November, when the price is low worldwide.

Up to this point, we should be able to say how good our friend is. They want our farmers to harvest corn in November so that we will not have to worry about the toxic substance.

The bitter fact is that if we harvest our corn in winter, or November, we will not be able to sell our crop. We cannot compete with such a big producer as the United States in marketing.

If we are so naive as to take this advice, we will certainly have to stop growing corn.

Only mother nature keeps the world as it is. Why don't we make full use of her instead of trying to defy her and run into all kinds of problems as the Westerners do?

We are walking on the right path. Our farmers understand more about their problems, while traders are very cooperative. Let us move ahead.

We must not try to defy nature, because we will not be able to solve any problems by doing so. Moreover, we do not want our children, the farmers of the future, to insult us for being so badly fooled by others.

/9599

CSO: 4207/1

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. VISA PROCEDURES

BK101054 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Sep 86 p 16

[Column by Wai Tathip]

[Text] I have been writing columns for this newspaper for nearly 10 years now. During this period, I have constantly received complaints from many Thai about their difficulties in applying for a tourist visa to enter the United States. Every time I ask the United States Information Service (USIS) about the matter, I always hear all kinds of "excuses." For example, they are afraid that those Thai might choose to become "Robin Hoods" or illegal immigrants, earning their living in that country without a work permit.

When someone asks me what country I think is the "great ally" of Thailand, I always tell him without thinking that it is the United States.

The United States is a long-time friend of Thailand--a friend Thailand owes debt of gratitude.

But such feelings toward the United States are changing.

The U.S. Congress once obstinately tried to pass a bill to limit the import of textiles, garment, and shoes into the United States. The bill is generally known as the "Jenkins Bill." If the Jenkins Bill were proclaimed into law, I cannot imagine how much our textile workers would suffer. Fortunately, it was vetoed.

The U.S. "Farm Act" is another thorn in my heart because it has adversely affected our country's agricultural exports. They said that the legislation was designed to help the American farmers, who are very rich in comparison to their Thai counterparts.

After destroying the Thai rice markets, the United States, enforcing the Farm Act, has dumped its low-priced sugar on the world market, squeezing the price of Thai sugar to an unbearable level.

Worse still, the behavior of the U.S. Consulate in Thailand is very annoying and offensive. I receive complaints about it all the time.

The Thai are sincere and patient in dealing with friends.

Consulate officials tell visa applicants that they must show their bank deposit books, not a bank statement since it can be counterfeited, to prove their financial status.

After seeing the bank deposit book, the hateful consul simply says:

I reject your visa application.

The Thai people are now classified in the lowest grade of world citizens.

The Americans can come to Thailand anytime they want. They can even work here or take jobs from the Thai. They can come here to engage in heroin and narcotics trafficking if they are not caught by the Thai narcotics suppression authorities.

They find it easier to come to our country than to visit a whore house...

No, I mean to go to the toilet. They simply take advantage of the friendship between the two countries.

However, if an affluent Thai wants to go to the United States as a tourist, it is more difficult for him than to go to heaven.

The U.S. consuls who are authorized to grant an entry visa to the United States follow no principles or criteria in granting visas to applicants.

If I am in a good mood, I let you have it. But if I am not in the mood, I will not let you go regardless how affluent you might be.

This is the truth. Many Thai have experienced such rude manners from officials at the U.S. Consulate in Bangkok.

A visa applicant once produced a bank statement with a fixed deposit of 2 million baht in his account to a Consulate official who knows only a few Thai words. His application was also rejected. The U.S. official said: You have too much money, but you cannot prove that you have permanent residence in Thailand. We suspect that you would become a "Robin Hood" and resettle in the United States. You have to provide more evidence to prove that you will come back.

On the next day, the Thai, who loves to travel, came with the title deed of the land on which his house is situated. Again, his application was rejected. The white-eyed consul said: The land title deed cannot convince me that you will return. You might want to abandon your property because the United States is a more pleasant place to live. The applicant then proposed that he leave his land title deed with the consul and come to collect it when he returns. But his proposal was not accepted.

They really look down on us.

Should we continue to regard the former movie star who is now the ruler of that country as our "friend"? Well, this is my personal feeling.

As for the readers of my column, you can air your "feelings" through my column.

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CSO: 4207/1

DAILY SEES 'CONFLICT' IN U.S. TRADE RELATIONS

BK101412 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Thai-U.S.: "Conflict or Cooperation"]

[Text] The 14th economic seminar entitled "Thai-U.S. Trade: Conflict or Cooperations," will be held by USIS at the Monthian Hotel in Phatthaya 5-7 September. This will be a good chance not only for both Thai and U.S. economic experts to discuss jointly economic issues of mutual concern but will also enable both sides to work together to discover whether Thai-U.S. trade has actually developed into conflict or cooperation.

Besides, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will deliver the keynote speech at the seminar, which USIS considers the heart of the event; there will be a special videotaped speech from U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter, followed by an intercontinental telephone conversation with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs Denis Lamb.

The current trend in Thai-U.S. trade has been toward conflict rather than cooperation because the United States, as leader of the liberal countries, has not only intentionally violated the principles of "free trade" itself but has also been taking increasing advantage of its political and economic power to exploit small countries overtly and shamelessly.

In the past years, Thailand has highly treasured its good relations and cooperation with the United States, but the United States has never appreciated Thailand's good attitude. On the contrary, it has tended to exploit such weakness and cause great economic problems for Thailand.

The U.S. behavior of exploiting small countries has taught developing countries such as Thailand that trade cooperation is based on the interests of oneself or his own country. If we act submissively, we will be exploited and viewed as stupid as well as a satellite or slave.

This Thai-U.S. seminar should not place too great an emphasis on cooperation. It is important that the Thai representatives, from both the public and private sectors, clearly present the picture of conflict, find the causes of problems, and exchange views on the basis of equality. It is very important

that both the public and private sectors be unified in voicing problems and be ready to present new choices for trade with foreign countries, which will include self-reliance exclude dependence on the United States alone. We must also watch other countries, regardless of their political and administrative differences.

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CSO: 4207/1

CHAWALIT INSPECTS KAMPUCHEA BORDER AREA

BK101017 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut this morning [10 September] made an inspection tour of Thai troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border at Surin and Buri Ram provinces.

Gen Chawalit left the Second Army Region's Surani Camp by helicopter at 8:20 am [0120 GMT] with his assistant Lieutenant General Phisit Hemabut and Commanding General of the Second Army Region Lieutenant General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi.

His first stop was at Phra Ruang Base in Kap Choeng District of Surin Province where he and the ranking army men were met by Commander of the 8th Special Task Forces Colonel Somphong Talathep.

After inspecting troops and being briefed on the situation along the border, Gen Chawalit proceeded to 802nd Special Task Force in Sangkha District where the general was welcomed by the force's chief, Colonel Adun Phomnak.

The last stop of the inspection tour this morning was in Ban Kruad in Buri Ram Province where the team was briefed by Lieutenant Colonel Chawalit Chonsamrit, commander of the 803rd Special Task Force.

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CSO: 4200/7

BANGKOK POST VIEWS UPCOMING UN DEBATE ON CAMBODIA

BK170200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Kampuchea Seat: Winner Take All?"]

[Text] The countdown now begins as both Vietnam and ASEAN prepare for yet another showdown at the United Nations General Assembly. As it has been for the last 7 years, the focus will be on the Kampuchean problem. But when the dust settles by the end of the 41st session of the General Assembly, the outcome will be as it has been before. Both ASEAN and Vietnam have always known that this will be the case.

However, this year's decision may be different from others in that it will be crucial, more so for Vietnam than for Thailand or for ASEAN. Vietnam will know beyond a shadow of a doubt that time is running out for it. The world will witness once again that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is alive and well. It will retain its seat in the United Nations. ASEAN will once again achieve an impressive victory. The ASEAN-sponsored resolution on "the situation in Kampuchea" will be passed by an overwhelming majority of the UN membership.

The decision will show, once again, that the Kampuchean problem is not an issue between ASEAN and Vietnam; it is, in reality, an issue between Vietnam and the international community. Vietnam may pretend that it is an issue between the Indochinese countries and China, but that does not answer the whole question. Ultimately, Vietnam will have to recognise that the only way to settle the problem is through negotiation, preferably within the established international framework.

But if the Vietnamese should want to bypass the UN for reasons of embarrassment, that is also perfectly alright. Solving the Kampuchean problem does not require that Vietnam lose face or submit itself to international condemnation. So long as it agrees to a negotiated process of withdrawing its forces from Kampuchea and thereby allows the Kampuchean people the right to self-determination, Vietnam would not find the ASEAN countries turning their backs on this quest. International pressure is already mounting and the chance for a fait accompli in Kampuchea now seems light years away. The Soviet Union cannot support Vietnam indefinitely. Only through a negotiated peace will no

one lose out completely, even if they have to settle for second-best or third-best.

The ASEAN countries can of course wait for Vietnam to make a move later in the year if not now. In fact, it would be to their advantage if Vietnam should continue to be bogged down in Kampuchea. However, it seems that ultimately all countries of the region would lose under such unpredictable and dangerous circumstances. For its own sake, as well as for the sake of every country in the region, Vietnam should not wait too long. If it decides to act soon, there will be no loser or winner in this game.

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CSO: 4200/7

PREM CHAIRS EASTERN SEABOARD COMMITTEE

BK131222 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] A new committee to decide on the controversial Eastern Seaboard [ESB] projects chaired by Premier Prem Tinsulanon has been set up to determine the future of the various projects in the programme.

The committee is empowered to decide on the implementation of the projects in the ESB programme on behalf of the Cabinet.

Members of the committee include all the deputy premiers and senior Cabinet members known to be both strong for and against the ESB scheme.

Also on the committee are PM's Office Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya and economic adviser to the prime minister, Dr Wiraphong Ranangkun.

NESDB [National and Economic Social Development Board] Secretary General Sano Unakun and his deputy Phisit Phakkasem will serve as secretary and assistant secretary to the committee respectively.

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CSO: 4200/7

MAGAZINE VIEWS CHAWALIT OVERHAUL OF ISOC

BK100814 Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 18-24 Aug 86 pp 19-21

[Excerpt] "They are trying to destroy by all means [as published]. I mean those whose interests are affected by Phi Chiu [General Chawalit Yongchaiyut] when he ordered an overhaul of ISOC [Internal Security Operation Command] lecturers," a retired army major general told KHAO PHISET.

Although only certain groups protested against a "prime minister who is not elected" when General Prem Tinsulanon was about to form his Prem 5 government, a large number of leaflets were distributed, and they have become an important tool for the movement.

"The student movement is still in disarray. The Student Union of Thailand did not carry out activities because it was afraid of being infiltrated. Meanwhile, the Ramkhamhaeng University Student Organization, through the Thoet Ram Group with Bancha Sae So and Surin Sukkua as leading activists, embarked on a serious campaign," a source in a government intelligence agency views.

In its evaluation, the above-mentioned agency noted that the campaign of the students of Ramkhamhaeng University is not formidable because it does not have a mass base. Also their campaign to instigate the message was not based on a sincere intention to safeguard principle. The protest was launched because some student leaders were in contact with a political party--which has less than 10 mp's in the parliament--and they were financed by the party.

"As far as we know, they only want to cripple those in control of military power. The intent of the students of Ramkhamhaeng University is similar to that of the People's Coordination Committee for Democracy, which has former Ramkhamhaeng University students of the Krasae Tham Party as members," the source told KHAO PHISET.

A student leader who is a member in the People's Coordination Committee for Democracy told KHAO PHISET that the Committee was not aimed against Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, but intended to expose the group of powers-that-be in the armed forces who are misusing their power to influence the formation of the Prem 5 government.

Before launching the campaign, a lecturer of the People's Coordination Committee for Democracy told committee members that a group of high-level

military officers had set up a working group to plan and lay down steps concerning the formation of a new government under a set formula under which Gen Prem would be invited to become the prime minister again.

"What happened showed that political parties were under pressure because they were afraid that the military would 'turn over the chess board'." The People's Coordination Committee for Democracy held that the so-called brains of the armed forces were only trying to protect their own interests and those of their clique. The protest by the committee is independent and sincere. We always uphold the thinking advocated by Dr Somchai Rakwichit because it answers to the democratic development in Thailand," the source said.

Anyway on 28 June, Lieutenant General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, deputy army chief of staff and acting army chief of staff, made an official announcement to newsmen that Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, in his capacity as director of the Communist Suppression Command, instructed that there should be a major reshuffle at the Internal Security Operation Command. The responsibility of the command should be limited to that of administration--that is planning, coordinating, overseeing, and managing the budget. The command should relinquish operational work to other government agencies, departments, or ministries which are already responsible for respective duties.

Although the reason given for the overhaul of ISOC by Gen Chawalit is that of eliminating overlapping work and saving manpower as well as money, the real reason is reflected in the statement by Lt Gen Wanchai himself.

He said that ISOC has trained and set up a large number of mass organizations throughout the country. It has a large number of lecturers for its program. Lately lecturers have been split among themselves because they differ on the theory of struggle. Some may also have trouble with others for personal reasons. This has resulted in conflicts among the mass groups which are under different ISOC lecturers. The problem requires immediate resolution.

According to Lt Gen Wanchai, Gen Chawalit made it clear to his instruction that the setting up of a mass group or organization, if it is based on the policy of a particular government agency or unit, or any particular person, would lead to disunity among the masses. "For Gen Chawalit, the first objective of the ISOC is to achieve the unity of thinking for all its units. This requires an adjustment in the methods of training, setting up of mass organizations, and guiding of mass movements."

As a consequence of the instruction--"to forge unity of thinking in the ISOC," ISOC lecturers who are in conflict with the 66/2523 policy directive, or the hawks, [policy to suppress communism via political means] have either left or been dismissed from their duties. Meanwhile, the doves have strengthened their unity and work more closely and effectively ever since. "Any group would want to have influence over the masses because it is then easy to instigate them and to create trends in their favor. Thus the masses have become a political bargaining power as desired by military cliques," a source in a government agency said.

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CSO: 4207/1

OFFICIAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BK171002 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Statement by Sano Unakon, secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, at 15 September news conference at Government House on 6th 5-year economic and social development plan--recorded]

[Text] Today I will discuss the four major aspects of the sixth plan, namely the prominent features of the sixth plan in comparison to the previous one, the content and major targets of the sixth plan, today's cabinet decision on the plan, and the actions to be taken in connection with this plan.

First, I would like to point out that the sixth plan attaches greater significance to quality and efficiency than to quantity. It stresses quality and efficiency, while previous plans emphasized the expansion of state services such as roads, electricity, water for agriculture, education, and public health to people in all parts of the country. Previous plans specified the number of schools to be built each year in a bid to have a secondary school in every district. However, the sixth plan will continue to work on anything left unfinished from the fifth plan. As I said before, the sixth plan will stress efficiency and quality because quality and efficiency are the factors that will determine our future development plans.

Second, the sixth development plan prescribes that Thailand must fight to win in international economic competition. During the period of the sixth development plan, Thailand will confront economic problems from external sources. Thailand will have to find new foreign markets to achieve additional economic growth. We must improve the quality of Thai products along with our efficiency so that production costs are kept low and our products can compete in the world market. Therefore, this plan will stress efficiency, quality, and competition with other countries. These were not emphasized in the previous plan. But now we have to fight and win. The government and private sector must consolidate their forces to strive to achieve these goals. Under the sixth plan, the government will review the role of the state in compliance with its policy statement, which has already been presented to Parliament. In other words, instead of supervising and controlling, the state will promote, support, and provide facilities for the private sector in business administration and allow the latter to play a more active role developing the country

and competing with other countries. This is the second major feature of the sixth development plan.

During the period of the fifth development plan, our country confronted problems on all sides. The fifth plan thus concentrated on both offensive and defensive strategies. In practice, it appeared that we were on the defensive in most cases because the problems at that time forced us to make efforts, with much sacrifice, for our country to survive the danger posed by the international economy. As a result of our sacrifices and efforts to solve fundamental problems during the fifth plan, our financial status is now internationally reliable. We have avoided bankruptcy, which many other countries are now facing. We have solved these problems and managed to win credibility for and strengthen our country's financial and economic stability. Under the sixth plan, we will simultaneously employ both offensive and defensive strategies. However, the defensive strategy will be different from that of the fifth plan, which was characterized by austerity and limitations on expenditure and borrowing to enable the country to weather the economic storm. The new defensive strategy is designed to cope with the impact of international trade protectionism, including the impact of the market-dumping policy of large nations on our major crops. A defensive strategy against market dumping and protectionism is necessary to find quick solution to the problems. Work in this area will be carried out by the economic ministers and the cabinet as a whole at their weekly meetings. Under the new defensive strategy, we will not simply wait to solve the problems caused by foreign countries. We will restructure our economy. We will not excessively rely on the six major crops--namely rice, corn, sugarcane, rubber, tobacco, and tapioca.

Since these crops are facing many problems, the sixth plan will restructure the agricultural sector to enable it to produce items that sell well and bring higher prices. Meanwhile, it is necessary to improve the production, transportation, packing, and marketing processes. The sixth plan also prescribes a restructuring of industry and an increase in earnings from the service sectors, including tourism. An offensive strategy must be employed to restructure the country's economy. The fundamental idea of the sixth plan, which stresses improvement of efficiency and quality as well as the ability to compete with other countries, is therefore suitable to the current world situation.

The cabinet today thoroughly considered all these points in the sixth plan. It believes that Thailand should take advantage of the world's changing economy--the fall in oil prices and international interest rates as well as the appreciation of the Deutsche mark and yen currencies. These factors should enable Thailand to penetrate the markets of large countries. Both Thai and foreign economists agree that the sixth development plan will bring about solutions to our domestic problems in three areas that were earlier highlighted by the prime minister: poverty, unemployment, and indebtedness.

The cabinet then turned to a discussion of the main target of the sixth development plan, which is aimed at consolidating the forces of both the

government and private sectors to revive Thailand's economy. During the implementation of the fifth development plan, the country's economy registered a rather low growth rate, just over 4 percent in 1985-86. Under the sixth plan, we intend to raise the annual growth rate to at least 5 percent. The higher economic growth rate and the restructuring of the country's economy are meant to solve the three problems described in the government's policy statement.

I would like to brief you on the main targets of the sixth plan in solving the three problems--poverty, unemployment, and indebtedness--as follows: To solve the problem of poverty, we will increase the annual economic growth rate up to 5 percent as I mentioned before. Meanwhile, we will reduce the population growth rate from 1.7 percent in 1986 to 1.3 percent by the end of the sixth plan. The increase in the gross nation income with the decrease in population growth rate will result in an increase in per capita income from 21,000 baht in 1986 to 28,000 baht in 1991. Increases in the cost of living will be kept low to avoid economic pressure on the people. Inflation will be allowed at a rate of approximately 2.3 percent per year. Moreover, efforts will be accelerated to solve the problem, left over from the fifth plan, of poverty in 5,800 rural villages. Meanwhile, another 35,514 villages, classified as middle-income and near-poverty-line areas, will be further developed so that the people can have access to necessary basic services. The cabinet also approved several actions prescribed in connection with this target.

Regarding the target of solving the problem of unemployment, the government will ensure that no less than 3.9 million jobs will be generated during the sixth plan.

This is an important target of the sixth plan. The cabinet discussed this target in detail and inquired about the possibility of generating additional jobs for 3.9 million people during the coming 5-year period. Officials explained to the cabinet the methods to be used in the restructuring of the country's economy, agriculture, industry, and services to ensure that jobs can be created for 3.9 million people. In so doing, all parties must consolidate their forces physically and mentally to attract foreign investment, encourage businessmen in this country to invest, and open additional foreign markets for our products. If concerted action is taken, we will be able to generate jobs for 3.9 million people during the sixth plan, which will help reduce the unemployment rate from 3.6 percent in 1986 to 3.1 in 1991. In other words, the unemployment problem will be alleviated.

The third target of the sixth plan is to alleviate the country's indebtedness. It has been projected that the country's trade deficit will be reduced to 36 billion baht per year from the present 57 billion baht.

The annual current account deficit, now averaging 37 billion baht, will be reduced to only 12 billion baht per year. To achieve this, we must limit the country's debts to a level that will not affect our national economic and monetary stability. In short, the overall target that has been approved by the cabinet is to accelerate the increase of the country's economic growth

rate more than 5 percent per year, generate jobs for no fewer than 3.9 million people during the next 5-year period, and reduce or limit the country's indebtedness to a level that will not affect the country's economic and monetary stability. These targets were discussed and approved by the cabinet during the meeting.

Ten actions plans were drawn up to implement the targets of the sixth national development plan and considered separately during the cabinet meeting. They are: 1) The plan to develop overall economy; 2) the plan to develop society and human resource; 3) the plan to develop science and technology; 4) the plan to improve and revise the state's roles and administrative system; 5) the plan to develop state enterprises; 6) the plan to develop natural resources and the environment; 7) the plan to develop production, marketing, and job creation systems; 8) the plan to develop basic services; 9) the plan to develop cities and specific areas; and 10) the plan to develop rural areas. That is all I want to tell you at this initial stage.

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CSO: 4207/1

BRIEFS

VOFA REPORTS--According to the Supreme Command Information Office, during the past week Vietnam continued to transfer soldiers who arrived in Cambodia on a rotation in Sisophon, Thmar Puok, and Battambang Districts in Battambang Province. Vietnamese soldiers conducted more patrols to prevent movements and operations of CGDK soldiers in Kap Choeng District of Thailand's Surin Province. Inside Cambodia, CGDK soldiers continued to initiate actions against Vietnamese troops and their major installations in Sisophon, Mongkolborei, Battambang, and Sangke Districts of Battambang Province and Puok, Varin, and Prasat Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Fighting between Vietnamese and CGDK soldiers in Cambodia resulted in heavy shells landing in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province and in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, damaging property of local Thai residents. A total of 24,772 Cambodian illegal immigrants are now in the Khao I-dang Center. Another 267,651 Cambodians are now living along the Thai-Cambodian border after fleeing from the fighting in their country. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

LAOS ENVOY CALLS ON CHUAN--Lao Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong paid a courtesy call on house speaker Chuan Likphai at the Anatasamakhom Throne Hall this morning. On the occasion, the Lao ambassador congratulated the house speaker on his appointment, and the two exchanged views, especially on parliamentary affairs and the development of the democratic system. Moreover, both sides expressed the hope that good relations between the two countries will be further strengthened. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

SECURITY COMMAND ON 'TERRORISTS'--The Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) reported on suppression operations against communist terrorists in the four regions of the country from 21 July to 17 August. Terrorist activities were reported in several areas of the country. As a result of authorities' operations, 34 terrorists surrendered, 2 were arrested, and 15 communist sympathizers reported to the authorities. The authorities confiscated 72 guns of various types; 9,961 rounds of ammunition; hand grenades; and other items including gun barrels, magazines, land mines, and flare launchers. The report noted that the terrorists' activities were aimed at recruiting more members, mobilizing the masses, and finding food supplies. In the first ISOC region, terrorist activities were reported in Pran Buri District, Prachuap Khirikhan Province: Umphang District, Tak Province: and Aranyaprathet

District, Prachin Buri Province. In the second region, terrorist activities were reported in Nakhon Ratchasima, Mukdahan, Nakohn Phanom, Chaiyaphum, Khon Kaen, Kalasin, Loei, Udon Thani, Sakon Nakhon, and Yasothon Provinces. In the third region, terrorists launched activities in Nan, Phitsanulok, Uttaradit, Mae Hong Son, and Kamphaeng Phet Provinces. In the fourth region, terrorists carried out activities in Trang, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Ranong, and Sonkhla Provinces. In short, communist terrorists are continuing to operate in 24 provinces. The report concluded that ISOC considers communist terrorism a threat that deserves immediate attention for suppression. ISOC will launch political offensives based on the government policy and Directives 66/23 and 65/25 on communist suppression. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Sep 86 p 3] /9599

SRV ENVOY LEAVES--On 10 September Crown Prince Wachiralongkon, on behalf of the king, granted an audience to SRV Ambassador Tran Quang Co whose tour of duty in Thailand has ended. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86 BK] /9599

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS--Speaking to newsmen at the Parliament building yesterday afternoon, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan said that in November he will lead a Thai delegation to Burma to discuss border and economic cooperation issues. He said the Mae Sai River, which separates part of the Thai-Burmese border, often changes course, resulting in border disputes. For this reason, it is necessary to demarcate the border in the area concerned. On economic cooperation, Burma is rich in marine and forest resources. Burma is already selling logs to Thailand, but the transaction methods need to be further regularized. Praphat said he might also discuss joint fishing ventures with Burma while there. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9599

FURTHER QUESTIONING IN LESE MAJESTE CASE--Phuchong Kitphiromsi, the region 3 prosecutor, reports that his office has received the report on investigations into the alleged case of insulting the monarchy filed against former Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong. Thorough study of the report, however, shows that the questioning of the witnesses was not sufficiently thorough to allow a decision as to whether charges should be filed with the court. Police Colonel Somkiat Chaloemchang, the Buriram police chief, said he has been informed of shortcomings in the investigation report and has instructed the police chief of Lamplimat District to conduct further questioning of witnesses as recommended by the regional prosecutor. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAEON in Thai 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2] /9599

SRV SHELLS DAMAGE HOUSE--Vietnamese troops fired more than 30 artillery shells into Thailand during a border clash with Khmer Rouge guerrillas yesterday, military officers said today. A house in the eastern Thai border district of Aranyaprathet was damaged but there were no reports of casualties, the officers said. The fighting followed Khmer Rouge attacks on a Vietnamese outpost and supply routes opposite the Thai border in the past 2 days, they added. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Sep 86 p 32] /9599

SITTHI ON COPYRIGHT DECISION--Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila this week defended the cabinet decision to provide protection for intellectual property rights as sought by the United States. He said that Thailand did not bow to United States pressure, but it has been Thailand's intention to come up with this policy. He said that it was a give and take issue. He said that Thailand will benefit from the United States Generalized System of Preferences for Thai products, and Thailand will provide further protection of intellectual property rights. The cabinet on Tuesday approved a package of measures to protect intellectual property rights, such as video film, computer software, and provide greater market access to U.S. soybeans and soybean products. However, Thailand will not extend the protection to pharmaceutical patents as the locally manufactured products might incur sharp price increases. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4200/7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN GREET BULGARIAN LEADERS

BK100502 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0430 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK)--Kampuchean party and state leaders have warmly greeted their Bulgarian counterparts on the 42nd national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (9 September).

A joint message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and addressed to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reads: "The entire party, the entire government and the entire people of Kampuchea highly hailed the all-sided achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people, under the BCP's clear-sighted leadership in building a developed socialist society on the land of George Dimitrov."

The message goes on: "We are convinced that the party, the government and the people of Bulgaria will score new, greater successes in the implementation of the tasks defined by the 13th BCP Congress in order to establish a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, thus actively contributing to the tireless struggle for the cause of the world socialism, particularly for peace in Balkans and the world as a whole.

"We are very pleased to see that the fraternal friendship and multiform cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples develop with every passing day.

"We wish the party, the government and people of Bulgaria and you the best of health and greater successes in fulfilling your high responsible tasks for the progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Hun Sen, as Kampuchean foreign minister, has also sent a message of greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov, on the occasion.

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CSO: 4200/7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM RECEIVES DEPARTING POLISH AMBASSADOR

BK151227 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1154 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK)--Polish Ambassador to Kampuchea Ludwik Klockowski paid a farewell visit to Kampuchean National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim in Phnom Penh this morning at the end of his term of office here.

Chea Sim, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of Kampuchean Fatherland, highly valued the diplomat's mission, which, he said, has contributed to consolidating the relationship and solidarity between Kampuchea and Poland.

The Kampuchean leader believed that the ties of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two countries, especially between the two legislative bodies, would further develop and strengthen. He wished the diplomat successes in his new tasks.

For his part, Ludwik Klockowski expressed his satisfaction at the development of the relationship and all-round cooperation between Poland and Kampuchea, and highly appreciated the achievements recorded in various fields by the Kampuchean people over the past 7 years.

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CSO: 4200/7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK111237 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Sep (SPK)--The eighth summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Harare from September 1 to 7 has gone down into the history of the people's struggling for peace, security, and national independence as an important event. The results of the conference have testified to the important role played by the Non-Aligned Movement in the present complicated international situation. The new conception adopted by the participants, the attention on problems in South Africa, the vigorous condemnation of the imperialists policy of Neo-Globalism, and the approach for economic cooperation among countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America were the main topics at the conference. It is the imperialist force with the United States as the ringleader and other international reactionaries that have always conducted the counter-attacks on peace and progressive forces, by stepping up the arms race, practising their strategy of local war against the revolutionary forces and checking the economic progress of the Third-World countries. The bellicose U.S. imperialists have given the national and moral support to the racist regime of Pretoria which has been strongly and widely condemned by world opinion and the South African people themselves. With such U.S. assistance and support, the Pretoria regime could stage acts of aggression against the frontline countries, the acts of aggression which only serve Washington's ambition.

On the other hand the U.S. imperialists and some Western countries have been responsible for the deteriorating economic situation of developing countries whose foreign debts are unceasingly going up, Washington has substantially reduced aid to Zimbabwe, imposed discriminated trade restrictions on India and threatened to revenge other countries if the latter endorsed the anti-Imperialist resolutions.

Adopting the policy of neo-globalism, the U.S. imperialists have exported counter-revolutionary policy of state terrorism with the cooperation from their NATO allies, Israel and South Africa; turning a deaf ear to the aspiration of peoples in the world, Pentagon has never given up the nuclear arms race. The United States should follow the example of the Soviet Union and negotiate with the latter in the next meeting with a view to reaching an agreement on the long-term cessation of nuclear tests.

On the situation in Southeast Asia, the political declaration of the conference related to the resolution adopted at the previous summit in New Delhi, despite the fact that attempts were made by some countries to cause troubles and modify it as they were familiar with at the UN General Assembly on the Kampuchean problem [sentence as received]. But they were doomed to failure.

The Non-Aligned Movement is further consolidated, taking more actions for a bright future. The Non-Aligned Movement is a powerful force in the face of war and aggression waged by imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and also a potential force for peace, justice, and good will.

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CSO: 4200/7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RADIO EDITORIAL HAILS NONALIGNED SUMMIT 'SUCCESS'

BK170520 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Station editorial: "Brilliant Success of the Nonaligned Movement's Eighth Summit"]

[Text] The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 7 September came to a successful end to the warm applause of mankind throughout the world. The conference took place at a time when the international situation was being threatened by tension stemming from the arms race and the nuclear menace created by U.S. imperialism and other warmongering reactionary forces.

Prior to as well as during the course of the conference, the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, sought by all means to spread intimidation, fear, and splits among the participants in an attempt to divert the movement from its principal goal of opposing imperialism, apartheid, and zionism in the search for peace. In fact, they used their Pretoria henchmen to bomb the frontline states in southern Africa and secretly sent spies into these countries, especially into Harare, the seat of the conference. They took advantage of the conference to put on many disguises in order to cover up the dark nature of their acts against mankind. Nevertheless, the conference proceeded in a vigorous atmosphere, focusing attention on the major issues of the era with a high sense of responsibility vis-a-vis peace and the future of mankind, thus becoming an important factor in the world's political life.

The conference fully supported the courageous struggle of the world revolution, of the national liberation movements, and especially of the people in the region who call for the establishment of an international atmosphere of peace and friendship through the total eradication of racism, the rehabilitation of an independent Namibia, and the attainment of full freedoms to the Black people of South Africa.

However, as in the past, the U.S. imperialists and a number of reactionary forces sought to employ any excuse to continue maintaining the racist regime and prolonging the Namibian problem. They vetoed a decision taken by a special meeting of the UN Security Council calling for the imposition of full economic sanctions on Pretoria. Their dark deeds were energetically denounced and condemned by the summit.

Progressive public opinion in the world highly appreciated and warmly welcomed the active and constructive stand taken by the summit conference in Harare.

Regarding the economic problems of developing countries, the summit conference set forth various positive measures in all fields in order to create a fair and reasonable new international economic order. The conference warmly greeted the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries dealing with the cessation of the nuclear arms race on earth as well as in space for peace and for the survival of mankind in accordance with the aspirations of all nations, including the innocent people of Cambodia. The conference demanded that the United States actively heed and emulate the Soviet Union's pledge to extend the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1987.

The Cambodian people would like to warmly hail and welcome the just stand of this eighth summit conference. Regarding the Cambodia seat question and the Southeast Asia issue, the summit followed a correct path by keeping the Cambodia seat vacant, in line with the spirit of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits. This fully accords with the aspirations of the Cambodian people and reflects the fair attitude of the nonaligned movement regarding all current problems that need a solution in the world. It also reflects the great sacrifice of the PRK in preserving the unity and strength of the nonaligned movement concerning urgent major important issues, for it is no secret that the PRK is the sole authentic and legal representative of the Cambodian people and is in control of the entire Cambodian territory. This is the sincere and fair-minded position of the PRK which contributed to the success of the conference.

The Cambodian people warmly welcome the resolution of the eighth summit conference regarding this issue, for it fully accords with the content of the letter sent by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, to heads of state and government attending the eighth nonaligned summit conference, with the joint declaration of the 13th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, and with the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world. This correct resolution truly accords with the reality in Cambodia as well as in the Indochinese peninsula. In particular, it is an active contribution to the efforts of the three Indochinese countries to create a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia. Moreover, this resolution constitutes a factor clearly affirming that world public opinion has seen through the perfidious designs of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Thai rightist reactionaries, and a number of international reactionaries who are attempting to bring the genocidal Pot Pot gang back to Cambodia to massacre the Cambodian people once again. This resolution certainly constitutes a serious blow to them.

The success of the nonaligned movement's eighth summit is a legitimate step forward and stands as an important rallying force for all the fronts fighting imperialism--with U.S. imperialism as the ringleader--apartheid, dictatorship, aggression, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for peace, freedom, and social

progress. The success of this conference can be attributed to the lofty sense of leadership of India--former leader of the movement--Zimbabwe--the host country--Vietnam, Cuba, and other progressive countries among the nonaligned countries.

As vigorous supporters of peace, resolute opponents of the arms race, and enemies of war, racism, and aggression caused by the imperialists, hegemonist-expansionists, colonialists, neocolonialists, and militarists, the Cambodian people welcome and hail with the greatest warmth the resolution and success of the nonaligned movement's eighth summit conference in Harare.

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CSO: 4212/1

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-14 SEP

BK150319 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 8-14 September 1986:

National Level: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 11 September reports that as of that date, peasants throughout the country have planted maize on 65 percent of the planned area of 62,000 hectares, including 17,970 in red corn. In addition, they planted sweet potatoes on 2,820 hectares, cassava on 5,730 hectares, green beans on 33,220 hectares, and vegetables on 10,280 hectares, representing 56, 114, 40, and 70 percent of the plans respectively. Industrial crops have so far been put on 20,000 hectares, including 14,425 hectares of sesame, 4,435 hectares of jute, and 1,256 hectares of cotton. The peasants also achieved 65 percent of the plans for soybean, ground-nut, and sugar cane cultivation. SPK in French at 1143 GMT on 9 September reports that throughout Cambodia there are now 2.249 million cattle and 1.3 million hogs. So far, 1 million of these animals have been vaccinated against epizootic diseases. SPK in English at 1133 GMT on 13 September reports that in the first 10 days of September, the Agriculture Ministry handed over 398 tons of seed rice to the provinces of Kompong Thom, Pursat, and Kompong Speu; and 100 tons of chemical fertilizer to Kandal Province. The ministry plans to distribute 1,135 tons of seed rice and 2,725 tons of chemical fertilizer to a number of provinces.

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Phnom Penh District had put 5,014 hectares under rice. In this monsoon rice cropping, they also plan to cover 2,000 hectares with short-term rice of the IR-36 and IR-42 varieties. The provincial agricultural service supplied the peasants with 450 tons of chemical fertilizer and a quantity of fuel oil and insecticide and a number of pumping machines. In S'ang District, the peasants had, by late August, completed their harvest of maize on 2,610 hectares, including 2,024 hectares of red corn which yielded more than 1.5 tons per hectare. SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Kandal Province had retilled 63,600 hectares of land. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 2300 GMT on 9 September reports that by 12 August, peasants in Ponhea Loe District had tilled more than 1,459 hectares of land, transplanted more than 260 hectares of rice, and planted more than 470 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 8 September reports that by early August, peasants in

Kien Svay District had retilled nearly 1,550 hectares of land, sowed more than 340 hectares of various types of rice out of the 3,500 hectares earmarked for this season. SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 9 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Kandal Province put 19,800 hectares under rice, including 3,000 hectares of intensive farming. They also covered 13,360 hectares with corn, 1,324 hectares with potatoes, and 2,800 hectares with beans, sesame, jute, castor-oil plant and sugar cane. SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 13 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in the province had transplanted more than 19,800 hectares of various types of rice and planted 13,320 hectares of corn and more than 4,100 hectares of other subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 8 September reports that so far peasants in Tbong Khmum District have sold 920 metric tons of paddy and distributed more than 241 other metric tons to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 10 September reports that by 20 August, peasants in Srei Santhor District had sowed more than 760 hectares of various types of rice and transplanted more than 3,900 hectares of rice. SPK in English at 1118 GMT on 8 September reports that peasants in O Reang Euv District have so far transplanted rice on 4,435 hectares of land and raised 1,320 hectares of rice seedlings. They also planted hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops and vegetables. Meanwhile, peasants in Stoeng Trang District had sown 520 hectares of rice seed and transplanted rice on 405 hectares. The radio at 0430 GMT on 13 September reports that by August, peasants in Srei Santhor District had sold more than 220 metric tons of paddy, more than 100 metric tons of sesame, more than 19 metric tons of castor-oil seed, and more than 10 metric tons of cotton to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 11 September reports that in August, peasants in Baribo District tilled more than 900 hectares of land, reclaimed more than 450 hectares of land, sowed more than 20 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 2,030 hectares of rice, and planted more than 60 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, more than 20 hectares of potatoes, 9 hectares of mungbean, 7 hectares of jute, more than 13 hectares of sugar cane, and more than 110 hectares of vegetables. SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that besides monsoon rice farming, peasants in Kompong Tralach District have, up to August, covered 5,400 hectares with cassava, sweet potato, and vegetables and hundreds of other hectares with green beans, sugar cane, and sesame. SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of July, veterinary teams in Toek Phos District had vaccinated more than 3,000 cattle and 150 hogs against epizootic diseases. Meanwhile, veterinary teams in Kompong Leng District had vaccinated more than 10,300 cattle against various diseases.

Kompong Thom Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 12 September reports that by 15 August, the provincial trade service had bought more than 3,460 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. SPK in French at 1206 GMT on 13 September reports that by July, peasants in the province had retilled more than 22,000 hectares of land and transplanted 9,600 hectares of various types of rice. SPK in English at 1114 GMT on 14 September reports that by August, peasants in

Stoung District had put 7,260 hectares under rice by direct sowing and dibbling, 4,050 hectares under long-term rice, and 699 hectares under medium-term rice.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 11 September reports that by the 4th week of August, peasants in Kong Pisei District had retilled more than 770 hectares of land, sowed more than 320 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 400 hectares of various types of rice.

Kompong Som City: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Prey Nop District had plowed 7,000 hectares of land, planted 2,770 hectares of rice, and reclaimed 448 hectares of land.

Kratie Province: SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of July, peasants in the province had retilled 15,600 hectares of land and transplanted more than 3,700 hectares of rice, and reclaimed 445 hectares of land.

Preah Vihear Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 8 September reports that by 20 July, peasants in the province had retilled more than 6,550 hectares of land, sowed nearly 1,000 hectares of rice, broadcast more than 920 hectares of rice, and transplanted nearly 1,200 hectares of various types of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 9 September reports that by early August, peasants in Sangkum Thmei District had transplanted more than 220 hectares of rice, sowed more than 150 additional hectares, broadcast more than 400 hectares, and planted more than 110 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and nearly 40 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 10 September reports that between the beginning of the year and the end of June, peasants in Peam Ro District sold more than 580 metric tons of paddy to the state and that by the end of June, peasants retilled more than 580 hectares of land, sowed 60 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 140 hectares of rice, and broadcast more than 110 hectares of floating rice. They also planted more than 1,970 hectares of subsidiary crops. SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 13 September reports that by the end of July, peasants in Kompong Trabek District had fulfilled 70 percent of the 27,127 hectares earmarked for this main rice production season. The radio at 1300 GMT on 14 September reports that by August, peasants in the province had retilled 2,260 hectares of intensive cropping land and transplanted more than 3,600 hectares of rice. The radio also reports that so far peasants in Kompong Trabek District of Prey Veng Province have planted 22,682 hectares of rice and harvested 157 hectares of corn and 320 hectares of sesame. The district's trade service collected 2,100 metric tons of paddy from the local people.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that since the early monsoon, peasants in Puok District have retilled 2,100 hectares of land, put 1,700 hectares under rice, and planted 400 hectares of subsidiary food crops. SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 10 September reports that the province has 141,000 cattle, including 108,200 for use in

farming. Meanwhile, the peasants in Chikreng District had by the end of July retilled more than 8,500 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,400 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 2,600 hectares of various types of rice.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Svay Teap District had retilled 10,000 hectares of land, sowed 1,000 hectares of rice, and transplanted another 400 hectares of rice.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 9 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Battambang District had plowed 28,000 hectares of land, raised rice seedling on 1,300 hectares, transplanted rice on 22,600 hectares out of 45,000 hectares earmarked for this season. The radio at 1300 GMT on 13 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Battambang District had retilled more than 28,000 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,300 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 51 percent of the planted rice crops.

Takeo Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 8 September reports that by 14 August, peasants in Treang District had sold more than 1,000 metric tons of paddy and distributed nearly 900 other metric tons to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 10 September reports that by 16 August, peasants in Kirivong District had transplanted nearly 2,200 hectares of rice and broadcast nearly 2,000 hectares of floating rice. The radio at 0430 GMT on 11 September reports that at the beginning of the second half of this year, the veterinary service in Prey Kabbas District vaccinated 6,450 oxen and 12 hogs against various diseases. SPK in English at 1114 GMT on 14 September reports that by August, peasants in Sangke District had plowed 14,700 hectares of land, raised rice seedlings on 870 hectares, and transplanted rice on 48 percent of the earmarked area. They also covered hundreds of other hectares with industrial and subsidiary food crops. The plan for this monsoon rice cropping is 25,230 hectares. SPK in French at 1127 GMT on 14 September reports that by the end of July peasants in Ratanamondol District had retilled 1,600 hectares of land, transplanted more than 300 hectares of rice, and planted nearly 1,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, including 215 hectares of cotton. The peasants in Ek Phnum District had, by mid-August, transplanted more than 4,600 hectares of rice and planted nearly 1,900 hectares of cotton and nearly 200 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

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CSO: 4212/1

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG CHAM--Phnom Penh, 28 Aug (SPK)--The first half of this year, 116 people misled by enemy propaganda reported themselves to revolutionary authorities in Chakma Keu District, Kompong Cham Province, bringing along 41 assorted guns and a quantity of ammunition. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 28 Aug 86 BK] /9599

RETURNEES IN SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY PROVINCE--Phnom Penh, 30 Aug (SPK)--During 3-week ending July 12, 60 people misled by the enemy propaganda reported themselves to the local authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, bringing with them 31 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition. The returnees included 21 Polpotists and 22 Sonsannians. The ralliers were helped to embark on a new life. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 30 Aug 86 BK] /9599

GIFTS TO SRV FLOOD VICTIMS--Phnom Penh, 1 Sep (SPK)--The Kampuchea Red Cross has donated 30 kg of medicines valued at 20,000 riels (Kampuchean currency) to the Vietnamese flood victims in Lang Son Province. The relief was handed over to Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea. Speaking at the ceremony, Phlek Phirun, president of the Kampuchea Red Cross, expressed her sympathy with the flood victims, and said that the volume, though small, is a token of the Kampuchean peoples sentiment of solidarity and friendship toward the fraternal Vietnamese people. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 1 Sep 86 BK] /9599

KOMPONG SOM-HAIPHONG COOPERATION--Phnom Penh, 5 Sep (SPK)--The economic and cultural cooperation between the seaport city of Kompong Som of Kampuchea and Haiphong port city of Vietnam has seen much progress since the signing on October 1982 of an agreement on cooperation between the two cities. In the first half of this year Haiphong sent 2,000 tonnes of iron and two doctors to Kompong Som; and recently, besides its material assistance in agricultural field, Haiphong sent a number of Vietnamese experts to help its counterpart in industrial, sanitary, hydraulic, and construction work or in the renovation of public buildings. Kompong Som, for its part, had annually exported some of its local products to its Vietnamese counterpart and sent delegations to Haiphong for working tours. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1057 GMT 5 Sep 86 BK] /9599

MEETING WITH HUNGARIAN ENVOY--Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK)--Kong Korm, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister, has received in Phnom Penh Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea. The Hungarian diplomat informed Kong Korm of the letters sent by 10 governments in the socialist community, including the Hungarian People's Republic, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the People's Republic of Mongolia, etc., to the United Nations General Secretary on August 11, which demand that the proposal on the creation of the general system of international security be put on the agenda of the forthcoming 41st UN General Assembly. Kong Korm highly valued and strongly supported the initiatives of these governments. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /9599

PRK-SRV TRANSPORT COOPERATION--Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK)--In the first half of this year, the SRV helped Cambodia resurface 50 km of national highways and repair a tugboat. A survey on the possibility of river transport was conducted with Vietnam's assistance. The SRV also helped Cambodia restore the Chrouy Changva bridge across the Tonle Sap River and a number of bridges and highways in the country. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /9599

AUGUST RETURNEES--Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK)--In August, 385 persons misguided by the enemy propaganda returned to the revolutionary authorities throughout the country. One of the returnees was a battalion commander and three were company commanders. These returnees brought along 201 assorted weapons. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /9599

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 7 Sep (SPK)--A delegation of the Kampuchean Central Department of Statistics returned to Phnom Penh Thursday, concluding its 8-day official friendship visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, the Kampuchean delegation was received by Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It also held working sessions with the General Department of Statistics and several local statistics departments of Vietnam. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1056 GMT 7 Sep 86 BK] /9599

MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS SRV VISIT--Phnom Penh, 8 Sep (SPK)--A delegation of the Propaganda and Training Department under the General Political Department of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (P.R.A.F.K.) led by Preap Tan, acting head of the department, has ended its fortnight visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, according to VNA, the delegation paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited several army units. On September 1st, Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam Peoples Army, received the Kampuchean guests. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 8 Sep 86 BK] /9599

CONDOLENCES TO SOVIET UNION--Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK)--Kampuchean Premier Hun Sen has sent deep sympathies to N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, over the accident that claimed lives among the passengers on board the ship "Admiral Nakhimov." In his message, Hun Sen asked the Soviet leader (?to convey) the most heartfelt condolences to the Soviet people and the bereaved families. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

RETURNEES IN BATTAMBANG--From the beginning of this year to the end of July, 994 misled persons deserted the enemy ranks and turned themselves over to the revolutionary authorities in Battambang Province, bringing along 572 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Aug 86 BK] /9599

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY--On the afternoon of 8 September at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, allowed Comrade Ludwik Klockowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic, to see him and take leave at the end of the latter's diplomatic mission to the PRK. At the meeting, the two sides expressed happiness at the relations and cooperation between the parties, governments, and people of the two countries which, from day to day, have been steadily strengthened and expanded. Comrade Chea Soth wished the ambassador good health on his return home and new and greater successes in his new tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

CHEA SIM GREETES BULGARIAN LEADER--Recently, on the 42nd anniversary of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, sent a congratulatory message to the comrade chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Patriotic Front. The message says in substance: We highly appreciate the achievements scored by the Bulgarian Front and people in national construction during the past 4 [as heard] years. The KUFNCD National Council and the entire Cambodian people vigorously praise the brilliant achievements in every field of the fraternal Bulgarian people. On the same occasion, we would like to express profound and most sincere thanks to the party, government, the National Council of the Bulgarian Patriotic Front, and the Bulgarian people for their unreserved support for the just struggle of the party, government, front, and our Cambodian people. We firmly believe that the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two people and countries will constantly develop for independence, peace, democracy, and social progress, which are the sacred aspirations of mankind. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9599

'BANDITS' OUT OF ACTION--According to a tally, during the past month, as a result of our KPRAF's brilliant feats of arms conducted in cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers, 894 bandits were put out of action compared to the previous month when only 766 bandits were neutralized. Of the 894 enemy casualties, 356 were killed on the spot, 331 were captured, and 407 [all figures as heard] enemy soldiers were persuaded to surrender to the revolution. We seized 336 assorted guns, 722 assorted artillery shells, 114 mines, 2 walkie-talkies, 3 boats, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9599

'ENEMIES' OUT OF ACTION--The three reactionary Khmer groups, after receiving orders relayed from Beijing by their three ringleaders, have launched their so-called new strategy by mustering the remnants of their forces and infiltrating them into the country to conduct activities to sabotage the people's property and the revolution's achievements in an attempt to fool public opinion into supporting and maintaining their seat at the United Nations which is about to hold its General Assembly session. However, all their crimes have been frustrated. Holding aloft their revolutionary vigilance and ever ready to crush all maneuvers of the bandits, our regular, regional, and militia forces together with the authorities and populace all along the border as well as in the interior of the country have cooperated with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in effectively searching for, sweeping, and dealing blows to the enemy of all stripes while conducting a campaign to persuade many enemy soldiers into surrendering and returning to society. According to a tally just received from various battlefields throughout the country, we put out of action 169 enemies of all stripes, including 101 killed on the spot, 30 captured, and 36 [figures as heard] persuaded to lay down their arms and surrender to the revolution. We seized 56 assorted weapons, 8 grenades, and a large quantity of military equipment. Moreover, 60 kg of rice, 70 hogs, and more than 100 kg of tobacco looted from our people were also seized from the enemy and returned to their owners by our armed forces. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4212/1

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION VIEWED

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Aug 86 pp 3,4

[Text] Having overcome many difficulties due to drought and floodings, the people in the northern provinces have by now sown 1,730,000 hectares of late-autumn rice, nearly 90% of the target, twice the figure at the same period last year. In Thai Binh rice planting has been completed. Only the jute crop remains to be planted.

However, great difficulties still lie ahead. The water level in the rivers remains high--higher in fact than that in the fields. The recent downpours have caused water-logging in ten provinces, submerging 134,000 hectares including 92,600 hectares of riceland. In Hai Hung, Ha Bac, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces many areas are submerged: 32,000 hectares of ricefields in Hai Hung, 14,000 ha seriously; 48,000 hectares of fields in Ha Bac, including 32,000 ha of ricefields.

At present, all efforts are being focused on dyke protection draining water-logged areas, and planting rice seedlings on schedule.

In the Mekong Delta in the south, summer-autumn rice is growing nicely on the whole, but 10,000 hectares are affected by disease and pests, and also in some areas by drought. Early ripening rice is being urgently harvested.

In An Giang, Dong Thap and Cuu Long Provinces, the production collectives have received an additional supply of more than 6,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and 170,000 bottles of insecticides. In Long An, Ben Tre, Hau Giang, and Cuu Long more than 3,700 diesel-powered pumps are helping in the fight against drought.

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CSO: 4200/1

PAPER REPORT ON TEA GROWING IN BAO LOC DISTRICT

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Bao Loc is a district in the Central Highlands reputed at home and abroad for the tea grown there.

It enjoys two advantages: skilled labour and fertile basaltic soil. Over the past ten years, the tea area has been expanded from 2,300 hectares at the time of liberation in 1975 to 4,300 hectares by late 1985. Yields have increased from 2 to 4 tonnes per hectare. This year, the target is to plant tea on 600 more hectares in the three sectors (state, collective, and family), boost yields to 4.4 tonnes per hectare, and total output to 12,000 tonnes, the highest figure so far.

Special tea plots have been delimited in almost all cooperatives and 55 production collectives in 10 out of the 16 communes of the district, including the district centre.

Renowned tea species--Shan and another variety called White-haired because of the white down covering its young sprouts--with excellent flavour are being grown. Experiments with reproduction by cuttings (instead of seeds) have been successfully conducted resulting in pure breed, high yields and early harvest, although the life of the plant is somewhat shorter.

So far management is shared between the district administration and the provincial tea trust. The former takes charge of planting, tending, and harvesting while the latter is responsible for investment, procurement, processing and distribution. This mode of management has been at the source of many hurdles and has badly affected yields and output.

To clear these bottlenecks, the district, the province and the tea trust are seeking to renovate management in the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, which gives more initiative to the grassroots units.

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CSO: 4200/1

LAM THAO AGRICULTURAL FACTORY DEVELOPED

Hanoi THE VIETNAMESE TRADE UNIONS in English Jul-Aug 86 pp 4-9

[Article by Trong Hai]

[Text]

The Lam Thao super-phosphate plant was commissioned in June 1962. Its initial output was 100,000 tons of super phosphate and 40,000 tons of sulphuric acid per year. To meet the requirement of agriculture in fertilizers, since 1973 it has enlarged its size, and its present production of 300,000 tons of super phosphate/year can be raised in future on the basis of further investments.

In the last war, though the factory was the choice target of American air raids (814 bombs were dropped on it and the chain of production and workers' quarter were hit seven times causing 20 casualties) despite this the workers clung to their work.

From 1978 to 1980, with the initiative of the workers and technicians, 8 more products were manufactured including Tripoly sodium phosphate and synthetic detergents. Besides 17 chemical products were turned out, saving foreign currencies for import.

In twenty years, the factory has supplied 3.5 million tons of super phosphate and 3,000 tons of Tripoly sodium phosphate to agriculture, 76,000 tons of sulphuric acid to industry and 6,500 tons of detergent to the people's use. All these products have

their quality guaranteed and their target overfulfilled; with the profit earned, the factory has enough money to invest in expanded reproduction and to improve the living standard of its workers.

To obtain these results, it has to maintain a strict labour discipline and develop the efficiency of the role of science and technology, particularly of electric engineering. It constantly pays attention to the training of workers and technicians.

Labour discipline and management

In a chemical factory working in chain production, the setting up of technical norms is very important, each error due to lack of technology or sense of responsibility can lead to most serious consequences. That is why maintenance of labour discipline is a most important problem; this is resolved by the combination of three methods: economic, administrative and educational. Thanks to the delegation of powers and responsibility to each worker, the application of tight regulations and strict managerial methods, the factory works satisfactorily. A strict control as well as clear definition of responsibility makes it possible to mete out reward and punishment in a fair manner and in time.

By this method, the factory has step by step been able to build up an effective, systematic style of work in its production.

The initiative taken by the workers, the close solidarity among staff members and workers, a correct and just policy have created conditions for the managerial and technical work to be carried out satisfactorily and for the scientific and technical revolution to make its effects felt, of which technical management forms the core.

Developing from a technological basis

It can be said that in the last few years, the factory has developed from a technological basis.

Technical management is carried out in the spirit of abiding by technical norm, regarding it as the principal method to fulfil such targets as productivity, quality, economy, labour security, and as the basis on which to carry out the program of scientific and technical advance, and to step up the movement of introduction of innovations and practice of economy.

The result of the correct application of technical norms makes it possible for the workers to rapidly make good use of equipment and machines, to stabilize the chain of production and to detect the irrationality in production, in order to contribute to its improvement.

Some evidence:

In 1964, the technical section of the plant raised the production capacity of the machine K. 39-4 from 60 to 70 tons of acid a day, leading to the output of 135,000 tons of super phosphate per year compared with the initial target of 100,000 tons/year.

In 1974, after the first enlargement, the plant was successful in the application of the innovation designed to raise the production of super phosphate from 180,000 to 200,000 tons per year.

After 23 years of operation, the chain of production of super phosphate and acid still works satisfactorily though it has crossed its time limit of wear and tear.

To maintain the stability of production, the plant sets great store by renewing 80% of its equipment, including those especially used in the chemical industry.

From 1978 to 1980, with its own capital it was able to build such big works as those for the production of unbaked bricks, poselan glue, dolomite (1978), to commission the chain of production of Tripoly sodium phosphate (600 tons/year) (1979) synthetic detergent (300 tons/year) (1980)...

In 1984, the building of furnaces for the drying of pyrite and burning of sulphur weighing hundreds of tons of iron and steel was completed in 3 months, contributing to the production of 236,000 tons of super phosphate (overfulfilling the State plan by 6000 tons).

During the second enlargement (1981-1985), the various units of the factory did the assemblage of one thousand tons of equipment lined and coated with lead and stainless steel, non-metallic materials, and 110-35-6 KV transformers to the value of 80 million dong, contributing to putting the works into operation ahead of schedule.

Through 23 years of production, the plant has been credited with 1500 innovations which, when applied, helped save 25 million dong for the State. The saving of materials is done through the use of technology and the salvage of waste materials, totalling 10 million dong a year. At present the main economic and technical norms of the two products (super phosphate and sulphuric acid) are nearly equal to those in the brotherly countries.

Fostering cadres' and workers' technical know-how

As managing cadres and skilled workers play a decisive role in production, the plant has managed to train a contingent of qualified workers to serve the production.

Besides complementary education classes, it has opened 15 on-the-job courses (training 400 cadres and workers of secondary level for such branches as chemistry, engineering, electricity, statistics, accountancy) and 3 higher education courses on inorganic chemistry and chemical agents, it has trained 35 engineers in economics, opened a political courses, secondary level, for responsible cadres. Every year many cadres and workers are sent to study in higher education establishments in the country. In total there are 108 university graduates working in the plant and 60 cadres having finished university correspondence courses. Now in all branches, the cadres have their replacement. All managing cadres have been trained and brought to full development from the shop-floor.

It is also worth noting that the plant is anxious to improve the living standard of its personnel. That is the reason why the latter feel a great attachment to it.

Thanks to these brilliant achievements, in 1985, it was awarded the noble title of hero unit.

The objective of the plant in the years ahead is to do such that it could reach by 1990 an output of 500,000 tons of fertilizer for agricultural production, so as to deserve to be called a "factory at the service of agriculture".

REORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION IN ENGINEERING, METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Aug 86 pp 4,5

[Text] In the first half of this year, the engineering and metallurgical industry recorded 44% of the planned output value for 1986, an increase of 8% over the same period last year. Fifteen out of the 29 enterprises registered 45% of the planned output value. Better results still have been attained by a number of plants: the copper and aluminium wire factory, the No 1 motor-car spare parts factory, the No 1 precision engineering plant, the electric-current meter factory, the materials and equipment enterprise.

Production has been reorganized; mergers effected of sections and shops; intermediary links reduced; "indirect" (not directly involved in the production process) personnel pared down; auxiliary shops expanded to employ redundancies from the main shops in the production of subsidiary product lines. The Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex has thus eliminated a total of 139 sections, shops and brigades. In the ministry, mergers have been effected of various departments and training schools have been reorganized to take better account of the actual needs of production.

Parallel with personnel reorganization, norms have been scrutinized by the ministry and the plants, and readjusted wherever necessary. They have been reduced by 20.6% in engineering technology, 9.7% in ferrous-metal technology, 16.1% in non-ferrous metal technology, 58.9% in the production of 200-kw motors, 40.9% in that of mechanical pumps, 6% in that of drill bits, 4% in that of every ton of tin.

Fourteen technical innovations have been applied: Vang Danh coal is used in iron smelting at the No 1 machine-tool factory, resulting in an economy of 100 kilos of fuel per ton of product. Likewise, at the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex, fuel consumption per ton of product has been reduced by 217 kilos.

Economic associations among enterprises has resulted in an economy of 10-20% in materials and equipment. Production of auxiliary lines has helped improve the living conditions of the workers.

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CSO: 4200/1

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT OF METALLURGY, ENGINEERING

Hanoi THE VIETNAMESE TRADE UNIONS in English Jul-Aug 86 pp 4-9

[Article by Mai Khac Ke, president of the National Union of Metallurgical and Engineering Workers]

[Text]

The metallurgical and engineering branch of Vietnam embarked upon the 5-year plan in most difficult and complex circumstances.

Machines and equipment were worn out and in short supply, and their spare parts were either lacking or not of the same kind. This situation prevailed in all units located in North Vietnam. In mining, the same thing happened with the number of trucks and machines considerably reduced while there was very little possibility of providing the mining areas with what they needed.

In South Vietnam, production establishments in general made rather good progress but they still met with many difficulties arising in their industrial process and could not yet solve them all. Their machines and equipment were of different kinds and types, mostly imported from capitalist countries and lacking spare parts.

The supply of materials

by the State was reduced a good deal which led to the state in which most engineering factories did not have enough material for carrying out production. Fat coal used for making coke was formerly imported from China and following the latter's complete cut in supply, the production had to be stopped in a number of blast-furnaces. As a result the output of rolled steel dropped by two-thirds compared with 1979.

The changes in economy necessarily led to the changes in the consumption and market. Many traditional engineering items such as machine tools and other items from the engineering branch had their output cut from one half to two thirds compared with the former times. China used to import Vietnam's chromite but now she no longer imported it.

The above situation caused tremendous difficulties to our branch in its arrangement of production as

well as in the improvement of the standard of living for the workers and employees in the branch.

In face of difficulties, workers and employees in the metallurgical and engineering branch did their utmost to maintain and develop production in existing factories, and on the other hand they carried on the construction of engineering projects necessary to the economic development. In the engineering branch, many new products which met the needs and desires of the market, and suited to the standards of technique and equipment in our country were carefully studied, designed, put into trial production and afterwards into mass production. Following our guiding principles, we made investments in the building of a number of industrially advanced production chains through which we could apply technological advances to production, thus cutting the consumption per unit of material and energy, raising the quality of products and reducing their cost prices. At the same time we actively made use of the raw and other materials available in the country to replace those imported from abroad with a view to mastering and stabilizing production.

The engineering branch actively engaged in the line of production of whole equipment, and at the same time paid attention to pro-

ducing machines in the service of the industry in general and of light industry in particular and for export. It rendered meritorious services to the shaping of an industrial and agricultural structure on the district scale. As a result, from the status of producing formerly only a number of traditional items, to now the engineering branch could produce a rather large variety of goods serving effectively the national economy such as: hydro-electric stations with turbines ranging from dozens to thousands of kilowatts, diesel engines from 12 to 50 h.p., small-size petrol engines, small-size transport vehicles, floating repair stations, itinerant repair vehicles, electric transformers for iron and steel melting furnaces up to 3,500 KVA, grain and tuber dryers, agricultural product processing machines, full equipment for sugar — house with a capacity of 100 tons of sugar canes per day, hand tools of all sorts... To now the output of engineering products accounts for 37% of the gross value of products in the branch. A number of products are now continuing to be further improved in the matter of technical data and to be given an industrial shape such as diesel engines D.12, "Lotus" tractors, water and hydraulic pumps, electric engines of all types (especially those destined for export), consumer engineering products such as elec-

tric fans of all types, bicycles, electric appliances which have enjoyed ever greater appreciation from the consumers.

Other items of goods which consume less material but have a high economic and technical value such as ejector needles and spouts for high-pressure pumps, precision tools have been strongly developed.

By means of strenuous efforts, in spite of reduced supply of materials, the tempo of development of the engineering branch increased by 1.5 times in 1985 compared with 1981. A number of new projects have been built.

In the field of ferrous metallurgy: in the past 5 years, animated with the spirit of self-help and self-reliance, and having to overcome no less difficulties to maintain and stabilize production through the adoption of such measures as: stepping up the exploitation of fat coal available in the country, finding out an industrial process suited to the condition of lacking fat coal in the country such as studying way and means to melt cast iron in electric furnace on small industrial scale, devising a scheme for producing rolled iron on the semi-industrial scale, changing the ratio of mixed metals in the production of steel from electric furnace in a matter suited to the conditions in Vietnam, transforming the handicraft system of rollers into semi-automatic one, self-producing electric furnaces for metting steel (including equipment and

transformer) with a capacity of 5-6 tons at a time in order to step up the production of ingot steel by electric arc furnace.

By means of export, the metallurgical enterprises could provide themselves with a foreign exchange stock to import spare parts of all sorts and material necessary for production. The branch of ferrous metallurgy also contributed to making many products and materials to replace those formerly imported from abroad such as steel of all kinds used for making tools and instruments, steel for making ball bearings, plastic-coated copper wire, high-quality enamelled wire, cutting-tool steel, 2 to 3-layer metal alloy plate...

As a result of its tremendous efforts, in 1985 the branch could increase the output of rolled steel by 171% compared with 1981. The non-ferrous metallurgy also developed a great deal. In the past 5 years (1981 - 1985), apart from starting the construction of such major amalgamated tin-producing enterprises as the amalgamated tin-producing enterprises of Nghe Tinh province and completing the transformation and expansion of the Tinh Tuc tin-mine, we still actively built small and medium-size tin mines such as those in Son Duong, Bac Lung. Besides giving a strong impulse to the production of ingot tin, the non-ferrous metallurgical branch still expanded and raised the output of a number of other products such as oxide zinc dust, welding tin and other rare and valuable metals.

Up to 1985, the output of ingot tin reached 132% compared with 1981.

Alongside the development of the main production, the metallurgical and engineering branch also paid attention to making full use of surplus, discarded and waste material, exploiting to full extent the capacity of excess machines and equipment in its side-line production. In 1985, the value of side-line products increased by 8 times compared with 1981.

It could be said that the metallurgical and engineering branch made steady steps forward in the past 5 years, which found expression in the following economic and technical figures.

The gross output value of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering increased by 154% in 1985 compared with 1981. Labour productivity increased by 156%.

59 products of the whole branch obtained the State quality-mark, that is 36% of the total of products in the country qualified for that mark of honour.

A considerable reduction in the consumption of material per unit was obtained in the making of many products: in 1985, the consumption of electrode carbon and electric energy for the production of one ton of ingot steel was respectively reduced by 10% and 11%; the consumption of material for the making of a 250A circuit contact breaker by 30%, that of silicic plates for the making of the transformers by 30%.

To the common efforts of the workers and employees in maintaining and developing the metallurgical and engineering production in the past 5 years, there was a meritorious contribution by the trade unions. In order to motivate the cadres, workers and employees in the metallurgical and engineering branch to overcome difficulties arising in production and in their own life, under the guideline of working with higher productivity, better quality and further efficiency, the primary trade union organisations in the branch actively co-operated with the management at the corresponding level in seeing to every aspect of the managerial work, working out appropriate production norms and quotas and in devising the best way for implementing the annual state plan and the long-term one too. The trade unions concentrated their efforts on putting into effect the democratization of the planning for yearly production and signed collective agreements with the management concerned on behalf of the workers and employees. The primary trade unions in the whole branch joined the management of their respective factories in renovating the managing mechanism, rearranging and reorganising step by step production, implementing the system of economic accounting and socialist enterprise.

The branch union organised and directed various emulation movements such

as the emulation movement for the title of creative labour, that for a better quality of products, the integrated emulation movement for production and the accomplishment on schedule of a number of products and key projects of the Ministry. Through these actions, the branch union could arouse a strong enthusiasm among the cadres, workers and employees in the whole branch for the fulfilment of their annual tasks and the good accomplishment of their duties.

Following were the results obtained in a number of emulation movements.

In the emulation movement for creative labour, in the past 5 years, 360 cadres and workers in the branch were awarded by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions for 560 occasions certificates of creative labour.

In the mass movement for a better quality of products, in 1985 8 collective of workers and employees in the whole branch were granted diplomas of honour by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions for their high quality products marked out by the State.

In the integrated emulation movement, the branch union brought to full success the integrated emulation for producing at the scheduled time "peacock" — typed grub hoes, that for completing the first stage of construction of the "Song Công" diesel engine factory and that for fabricating and

assembling 3200 - 3500 KVA iron-meeting electric furnaces.

Besides mobilizing the workers and employees in the branch to overcome difficulties in order to maintain and develop production and to fulfil with ever higher results the annual plans, the branch union gave no less concern for the training of workers and the fostering of their skill and abilities, the trade union organisation build-up, the living and working conditions of the working people.

The branch union co-operated with the Ministry in sponsoring the campaign to "revise theories, raise professional qualifications better working style, and become skilled workers" and in organising at regular intervals contests of skill from the grass-roots to the ministry level. Up to 1985, the technical workers training schools graduated 8,255 students who were subsequently graded third to fourth in the 7-grade scale when engaged to work in factory. The enterprises under the Ministry trained 2,010 workers who were subsequently graded second in the 7-grade scale. Through refresher courses 55,834 persons were provided with further technical instructions, and 38,860 were promoted to higher grades of whom 54% were arranged in the fourth grade or higher.

The branch union also saw to it that new factors should be given proper attention, models of good trade union work should be

brought to the limelight so as to build strong and steadfast primary trade unions. Up to now 45% of primary trade unions are rated good or excellent in their activity.

The branch union directed and guided its primary unions in the elaboration of their respective economic, social and living plans according to the VAC mode. In places where conditions permitted such as at the tin-mine of Quy Hop, the intermediate metallurgical and engineering school, we succeeded in building workers' villages.

It could be said that the managing boards and the trade unions at all levels have shown a major concern for the improvement of the working conditions, the reduction of the hard labour in the line of metal

melting and rolling, the installation of dust and poisonous gas absorbing apparatuses, noise deadening devices and have achieved good results. Through various check-ups in labour safety, 27% of the production establishments were rated excellent in industrial hygiene and security. It resulted in the fact that the emulation movement gave rise to 2000 socialist labour teams and brigades, 9 socialist labour units (on the level of section, department, workshop), 5 labour heroes, 4 hero units, 7 nation-wide emulation winners (cited at the 5th National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Winners).

Looking back to the 5 years of consolidation and development of the metallurgical and engineering branch, we feel proud and

elated at the achievements so far obtained but we are also aware that, no matter how great the development, the metallurgical and engineering branch is still far from being satisfied in the face of the great demands of the country's industrialisation in the coming five-year period 1986 — 1990.

The workers and employees in the whole branch will strive their best to overcome the existing deficiencies, to fulfil in the best way the tasks entrusted by the State to the metallurgical and engineering branch, they are fully determined to devote all their might and main to the accomplishment of these tasks so that the metallurgical and engineering branch would further develop and obtain ever greater achievements.

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ARTICLE EXAMINES RESULTS OF 'PROGRAM 58-01'

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[Article by Nguyen An Luong, candidate doctor, director of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Researches into Labour Protection, head of the Board in Charge of the Programme 58-01]

[Text] The Vietnamese Trade Unions review in its issue No 2, 1985 published an article entitled, "The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and the key programme on Labour protection" in which it summarized the initial results achieved by this programme. Now, after 5 years of activity, the programme 58-01 was fulfilled and has achieved good results. In this article, we would like to point out some main results achieved by the programme.

In the past 5 years, the collective of scientific and technical cadres participating in the realization of the programme 58-01 have made tremendous efforts, overcome enormous difficulties, worked with a creative spirit and in close socialist co-operation so as to bring the programme to a successful end. All the 19 subjects recorded in the programme underwent planned studies and oral examinations before a specialized scientific Council which gave them rather high appreciation, many of them were even rated excellent. The whole programme went through a summing-up session of the State Scientific and Technical Council which unanimously came to the conclusion that the programme achieved good success.

Following are the main results achieved by the

programme 58-01 in the past five years of its activity:

— Through general survey and investigation, the programme could grasp in a systematic way the situation of labour, labour accidents and occupational diseases in a number of branches of production, collect information and data on climatic and natural conditions and the characteristics of the Vietnamese people for analysis and compilation. Upon that basis, the programme made reports on the methodology (analysis and prediction of labour accidents, evaluation of the socio-economic efficiency of scientific and technical labour protection schemes...) compiled documents, books (preliminary map for marking out different climatic areas and their lighting capacity in

Vietnam, heat sensitivity conditions, atlas on the anthropography of the Vietnamese people at their working age) elaborated documents for guidance on State-level standards (6 standards considered to be of the State level have been so far approved and applied).

Many hygienic and technical schemes (ventilation, lighting, dust-absorption, poisonous gas detection and elimination) and technical security devices have been carefully studied, designed, and fabricated on an experimental basis and applied in production. Proceeding from these experimentations, the programme could design original examples from which others would be copied and developed for mass production. We may cite for example schemes for natural ven-

tilation, for the use of different aspects of aerodynamics suited to the Vietnamese conditions, mobile equipment for making cool, screen to protect from heat radiations, poisonous gas absorbing and cool making apparatuses for furnace and oven, models of chair suited to the position, conditions and efficiency of the workers in the tailoring branch, vibrations deadening seats for tractor drivers.

— Upon the basis of the study on technical conditions and protection requirements, the programme engaged in the research on the material technology and equipment. Many subjects of the programme were charged with experimental fabrication of a number of labour protection means such as measuring equipment, safety-control devices, individual protection means and put them to use in production. The programme was intended to devise and fabricate an automatic electric switch to protect the man in charge of electric equipment coded CAT-84 which was put to use at a number of construction sites having mobile electric equipment. The programme was also assigned the study of a technological process to produce 15 kinds of indicators and succeeded in fabricating the gas tester PTK-2 which assorted with the indicators, would rapidly detect the presence of poisonous gas in the atmosphere. The programme was

quite successful in the elaboration of the recipe, technological rules and equipment, and thereby could fabricate thousands of standardized welding glass plates. Helmets for protecting skull and brain, produced to the tune of tens of thousands have come up to Vietnam's standard and have been put to use among miners, building workers and workmen of other branches of production. Silicic dust filtering masks BS-1 and BS-2 were successfully designed and produced up to standard and put to use in many production establishments. Flies scaring balm was produced and largely used by rubber workers. The traditional medicine named "Tan sinh hoan" (New life pill) was successfully studied and prepared to cure the coalminers from silicosis.

The systems of equipment used for evaluating the quality of a number of individual protection means such as goggles, helmets, labour protection clothing and poisonous gas filtering masks were also the products of the programme 58-01. After being controlled, verified and legally approved, those systems of equipment will be used for evaluating the norms set about the quality of the above-said individual protection means before putting them to public use. All the results achieved by the programme were recorded

in a list of over 50 products which underwent all round evaluation, confirmation and revision by scientific councils and would be registered in the coming time to become practical technical standards, technological rules, regimes and policies. The results achieved will not only actively contribute to solving a number of urgent requirements in the matter of labour protection and to bringing about concrete socio-economic effects but also bear a long-standing significance by promoting the country's potentiality and laying the foundation for the development of the labour protection science and technique in Vietnam, thereby opening up the initial stage in the exchange of research work, and in the co-operation in labour protection science and technique with the fraternal countries in the coming time.

The results achieved are closely associated with the unrelenting efforts, the thorough and creative inquiries, the daring spirit of the board in charge of the programme.

For the first time in Vietnam, there were programmes for scientific and technical advances set in the 1981-1985 five year plan. Gathering not so many experiences and having still many difficulties caused by objective conditions, however the programme 58-01 was successfully unfolded and brought about effective results. The success of the

programme is due first and foremost to the enlightenment of the masses who made a lot of contributions to the programme and to the trade unions which played an important part in rallying a great number of first-rate scientists, scientific and technical cadres and workers, including those in the army, round the programme. In the course of carrying out the programme, many forms of lively, dynamic and effective co-operation have been effected which not only developed the role of talented experts but also encouraged young scientific cadres to go ahead in their researches, to learn from their senior mates and join hands with them in implementing and fulfilling the subjects entrusted to them.

In the course of implementation of the programme, joint efforts have been made by research institutions (universities, colleges, research institutes) on the one hand and production establishments in

the other in the fulfilment of the subjects. Thanks to that, the achievements resulted from the study of a subject could have right away the place for their experimentation and application in production centres which helped shorten the time for the transfer of the achievements to the recipient establishment and for putting those technical advances into production.

In the period ahead (1986 - 1990) the board in charge of the programme is planning to take measure to apply the findings of the programme 58-01 to practical production, and is making effort to put forward a new programme of scientific and technical advances on labour protection aimed at further studying the scientific basis and the new technical schemes for labour protection for solving the urgent problems laid down by production and life, and this as a contribution to the protection of the life and health of the workers and labouring people in Vietnam.

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